



112 (16)



MO TETS



Fleur-de-lis



Fleur-de-lis



Fleur-de-lis

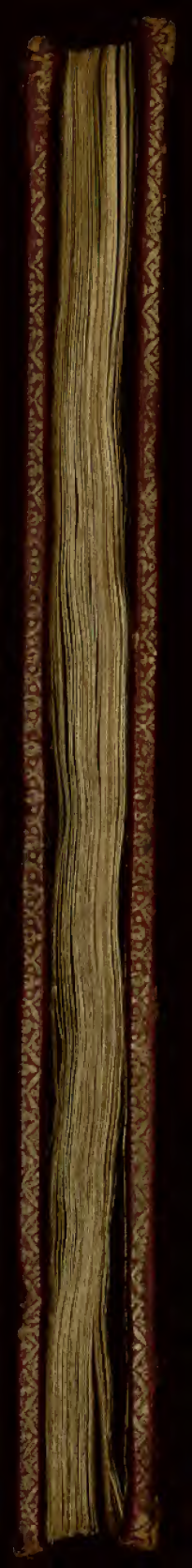


Fleur-de-lis

RESER



Fleur-de-lis





RVE

Ex Bibliothecâ
quam 16000. Vell. constantem
huic Abbatiæ S. Genove & Paris.
Testamento legavit Carol. Mauric.
LE TELLIER Archiep. Remensis.
Obiit anno 1710.





11 28 7.
V^M 112 Re4
(16)





TO THE HONORABLE
MEMBERS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
OF THE PROVINCE OF
NEW SOUTH WALES
IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED
I HAVE THE HONOR
TO ACKNOWLEDGE
THE RECEIPT OF
THE SUM OF
£ 100 0 0
PAID BY
THE TREASURER
OF THE PROVINCE
IN FULL OF THE
DEBT DUE BY
THE PROVINCE
TO THE
HONORABLE
MEMBERS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
FOR THE YEAR
1880

16

MOTETS
POVR LA CHAPELLE DV ROY;
MIS EN MUSIQUE.

*Par Monsieur DVMONT Abbé de Silly, & Maistre de la
Musique de ladite Chapelle.*

BASSE-CONTINUE POUR L'ORGUE.

40. En livres Nos Genoveses partitientis. 1753.

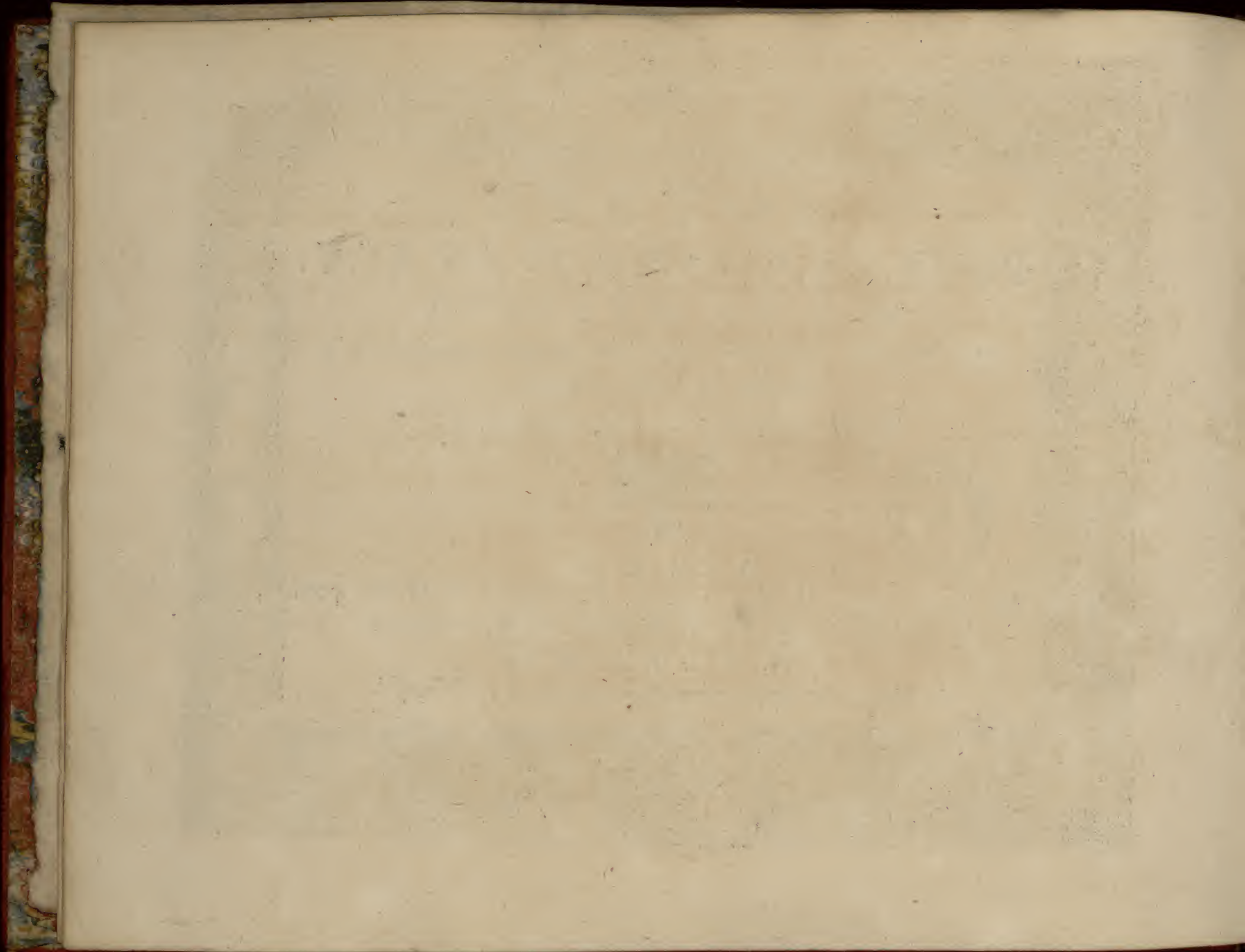


A PARIS,

Par CHRISTOPHE BALLARD, seul Imprimeur du Roy pour
la Musique, rue S. Jean de Beauvais, au Mont-Parnasse.

M. DC. LXXXVI.

Imprimez par exprés Commandement de Sa Majesté.





MOTETS DE M^R DU MONT.

BASSE-CONTINUE POUR L'ORGUE.

I. MOTET.

PSALME CII.



A

BASSE-CONTINUE



POUR L'ORGUE.

3

The musical score consists of seven staves of music, each with various annotations and fingerings. The notation includes notes, rests, and accidentals, with some notes marked with 'X' or 'b'. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-7. The score is divided into sections by the following labels:

- Qui replet.* (Staff 2)
- Symph.* (Staff 4)
- Faciens.* (Staff 5)
- Symph.* (Staff 7)

Other annotations include *Gay.* (Staff 1), *deux.* (Staff 5), and *Tournez.* (Staff 7). The page number 3 is in the top right corner.

BASSE-CONTINUE

Gay.
Notas.

Symph.

Miserator.

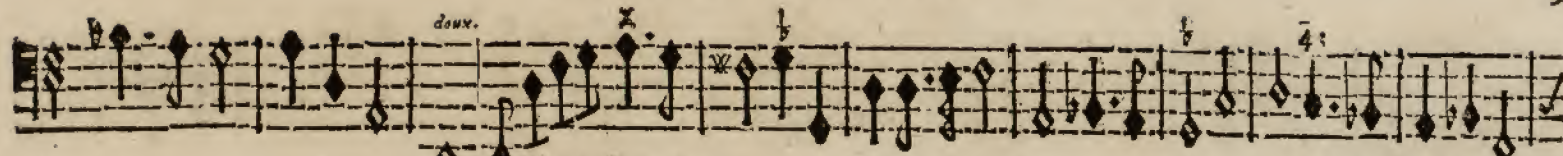
Non in perpetuum.

Symph.

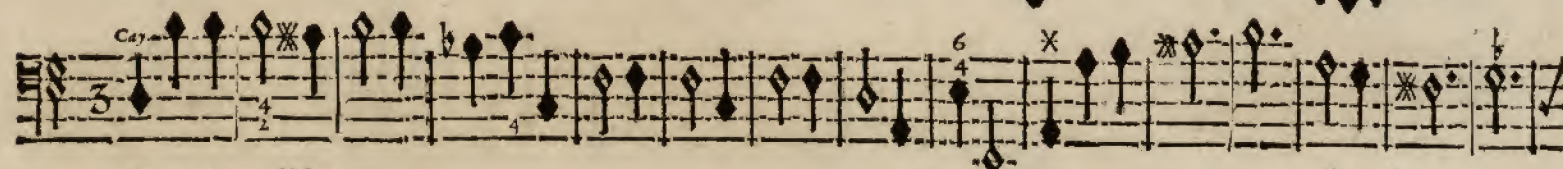
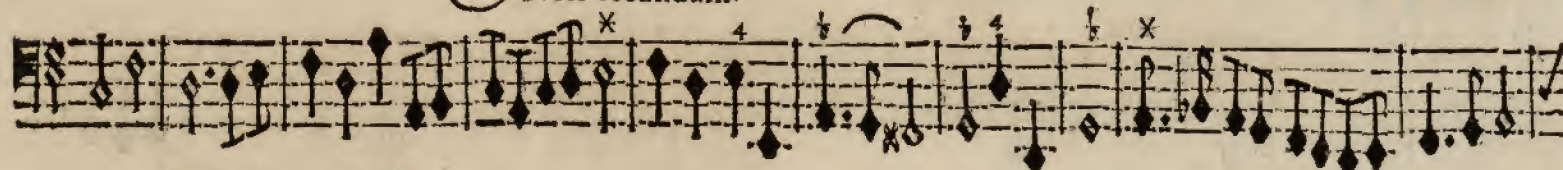
The musical score is written on seven staves. It includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and ornaments (marked with 'x'). Performance instructions are written above or below the staves: 'Gay.' and 'Notas.' above the second staff, 'Symph.' above the third and seventh staves, 'Miserator.' above the fourth staff, and 'Non in perpetuum.' above the fifth staff. The score is written in a historical style, likely from the 17th or 18th century.

POUR L'ORGUE:

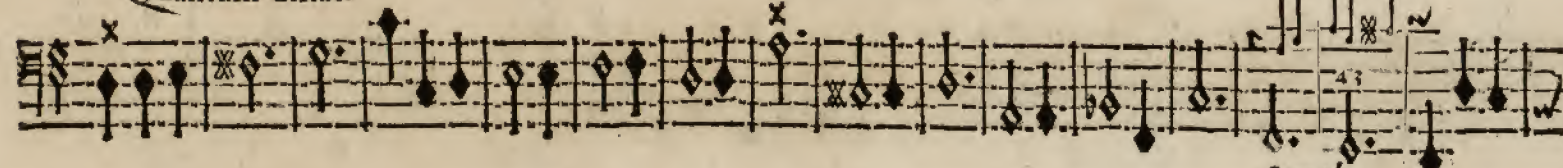
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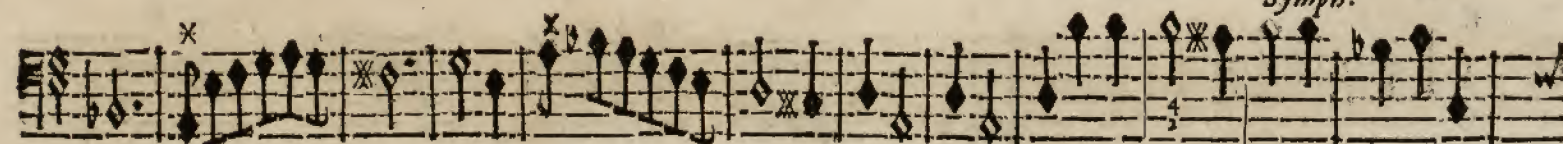
Non secundum.



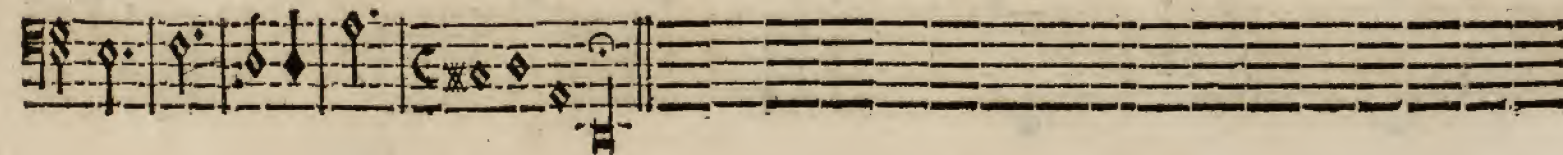
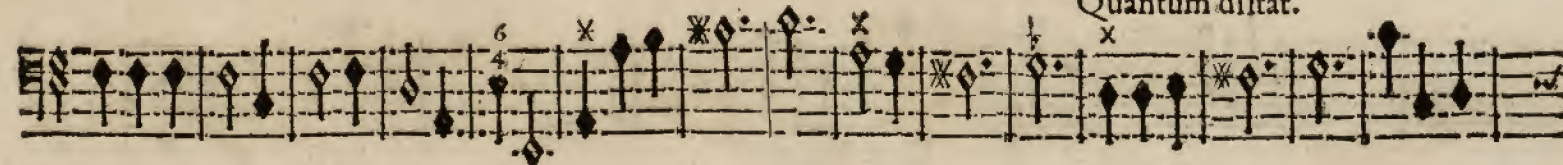
Quantum distat.

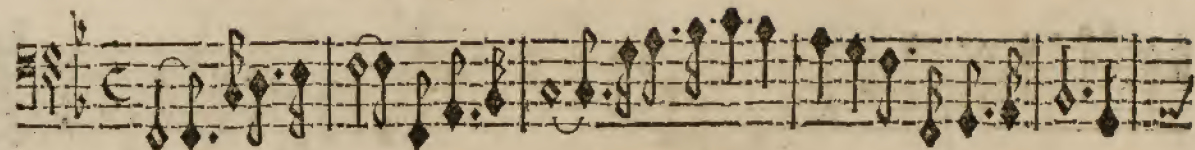


Symph.

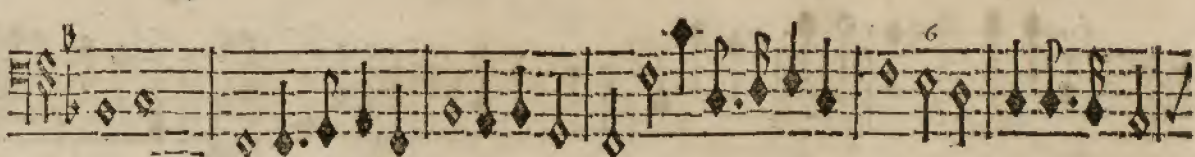
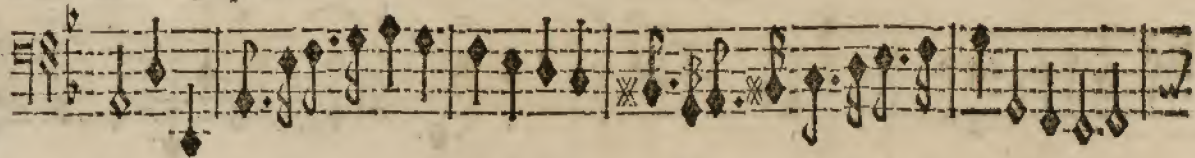


Quantum distat.

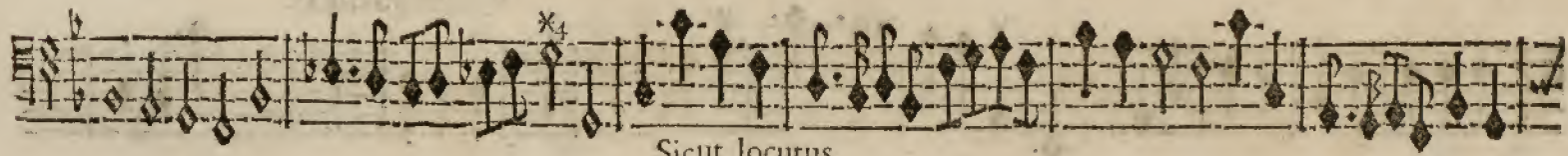
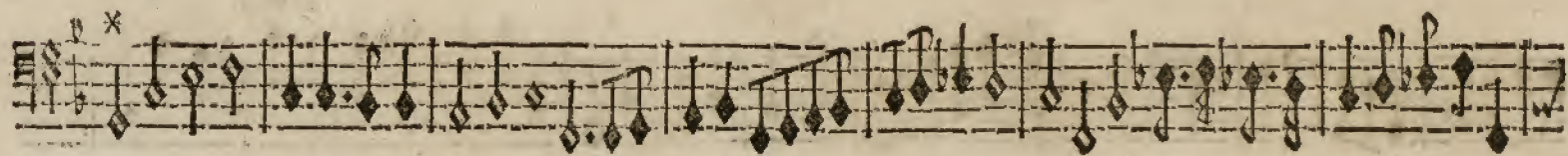
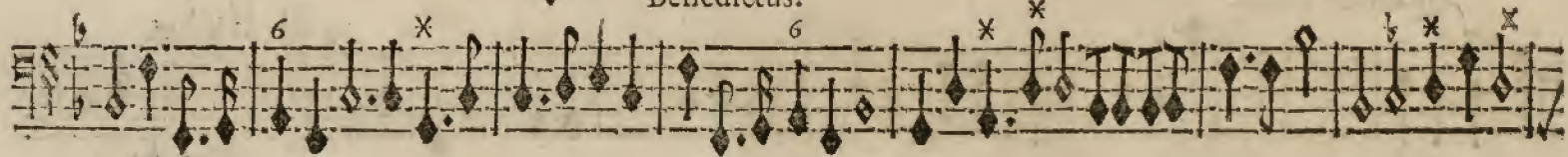




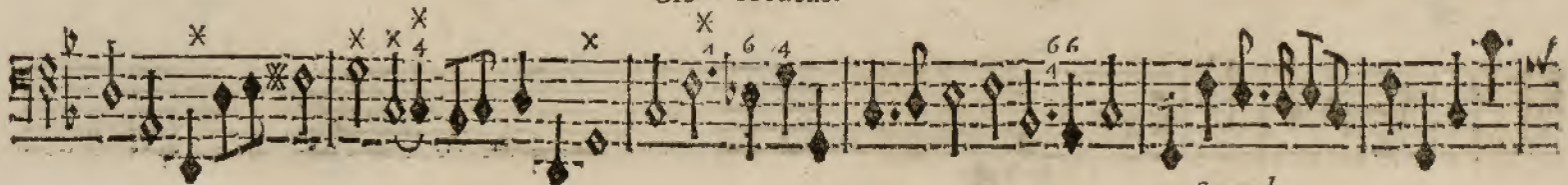
Benedictus. *Symphonie.*



Benedictus.



Sicut locutus.



Symph.

BASSE-CONTINUE POUR L'ORGUE.

7

The page contains seven staves of musical notation for Basse-Continue for Organ. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals, along with specific performance instructions and fingerings.

Annotations and Fingerings:

- Staff 1: Fingerings 4 and 6 are indicated above the staff.
- Staff 2: Fingerings 6 and 34 are indicated above the staff.
- Staff 3: The instruction "Ad faciendam." is written below the staff. Fingerings 43, 76, 76, and 4 are indicated above the staff.
- Staff 4: The instruction "Jusjurandum." is written below the staff. Fingerings 6 and 76 are indicated above the staff.
- Staff 5: The instruction "Ut sine timore." is written below the staff. Fingerings 4 and 6 are indicated above the staff.
- Staff 6: Fingerings 4 and 6 are indicated above the staff.
- Staff 7: Fingerings 6 and 43 are indicated above the staff.

BASSE-CONTINUE.

Symbo.

In sanctitate.

Et tu puer.

Ad dandam.

The musical score consists of eight staves of music, each with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. Annotations above the staves include "Symbo.", "In sanctitate.", "Et tu puer.", and "Ad dandam.", which likely refer to specific musical symbols or performance instructions. The music is written in a style characteristic of 17th or 18th-century French lute tablature notation, where letters and numbers are used to represent pitches and fret positions.

BASSE-CONTINUE.

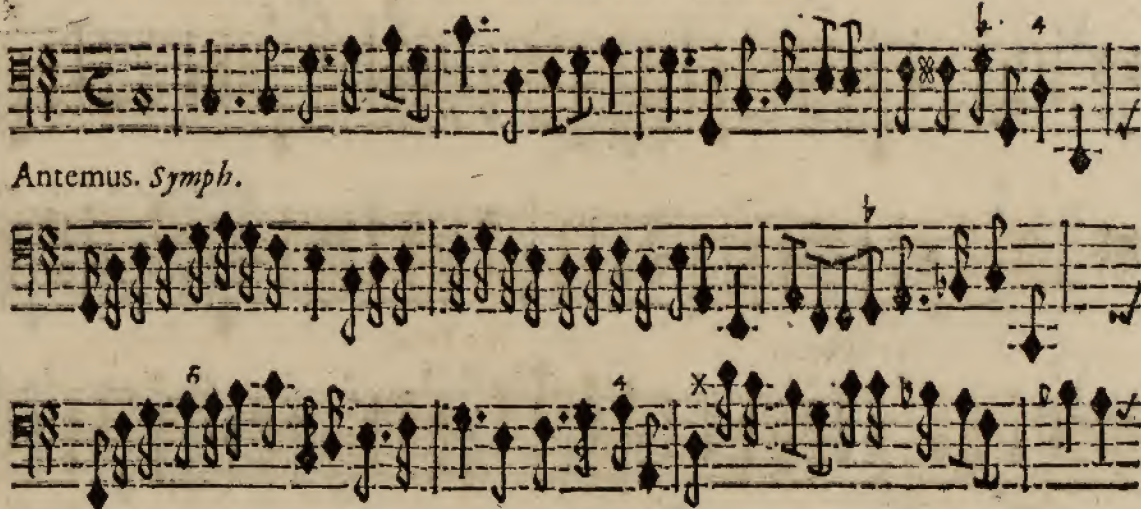
9

Per viscera.

Illuminare.



Antemus. *Symph.*



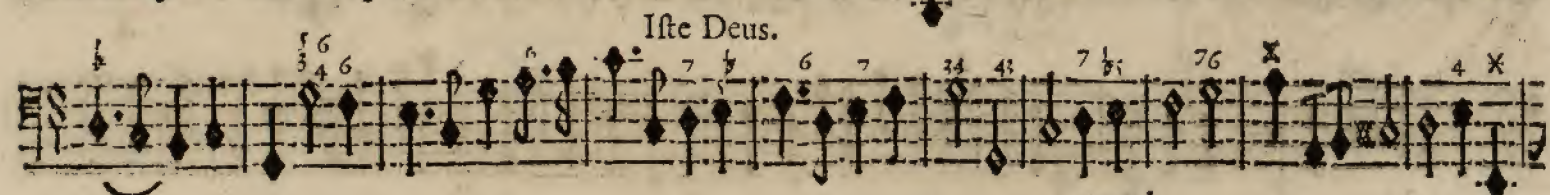
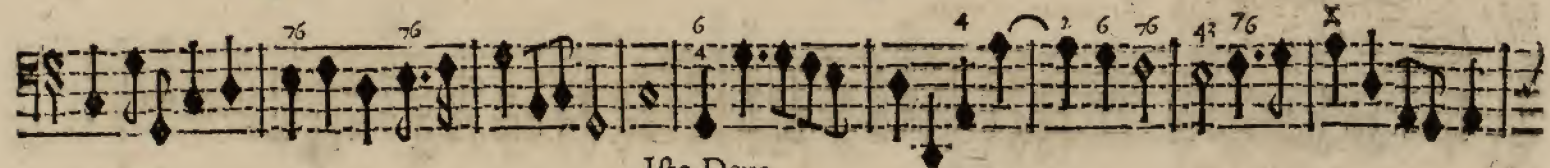
Cantemus.



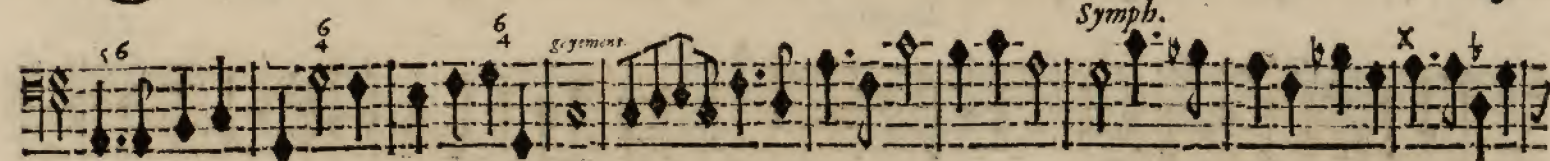
Fortitudo.

BASSE-CONTINUE.

12

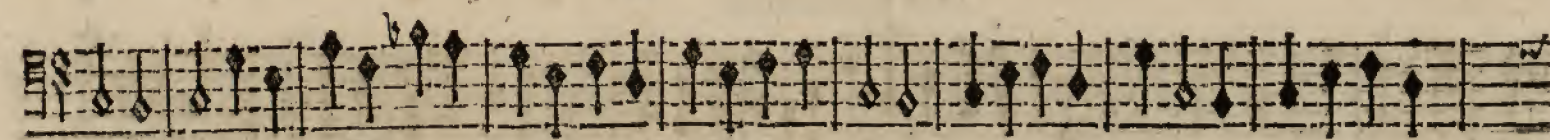


Iste Deus.

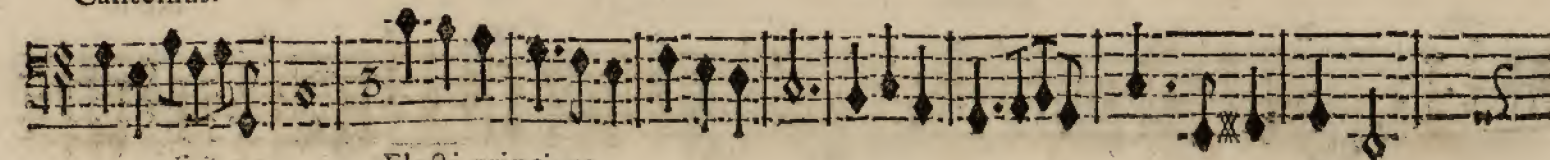


Symph.

Dominus.



Cantemus.



Electi principes.

B ij

The musical score consists of seven staves of music, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals.

Annotations and performance instructions are placed below the staves:

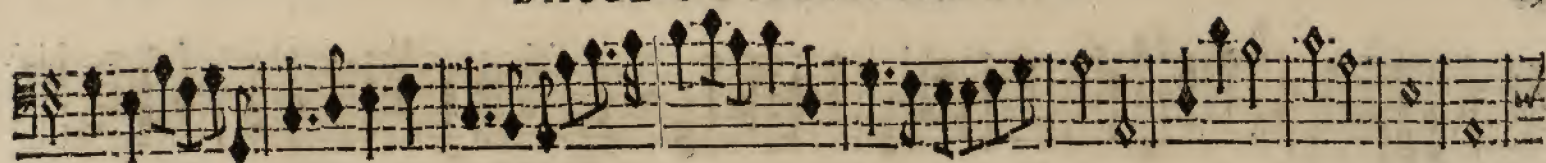
- Staff 2: *abyssi.* (below the staff)
- Staff 4: *Dextera.* (below the staff)
- Staff 6: *Et in multitudine.* (below the staff)
- Staff 7: *Misisti.* (below the staff)
- Staff 7: *Stetit.* (below the staff)
- Staff 7: *Symphonic.* (below the staff)

Numerical markings (likely measure numbers or fingerings) are present above the staves:

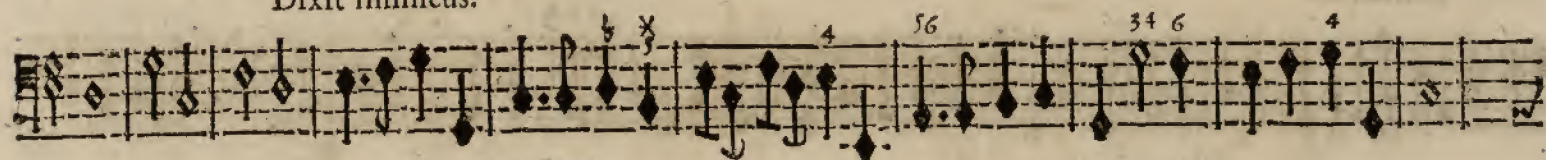
- Staff 2: *x*
- Staff 2: *x x*
- Staff 2: *4x x*
- Staff 3: *3 4 6*
- Staff 3: *7 5*
- Staff 6: *2*
- Staff 6: *4*
- Staff 6: *6*
- Staff 6: *x, x*
- Staff 7: *76x*
- Staff 7: *x*
- Staff 7: *6*
- Staff 7: *56*

BASSE-CONTINUE

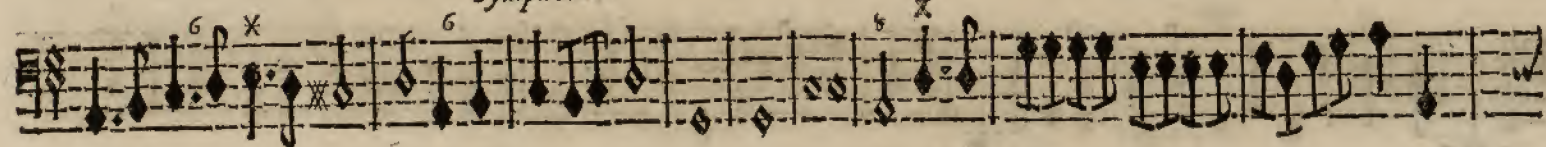
13



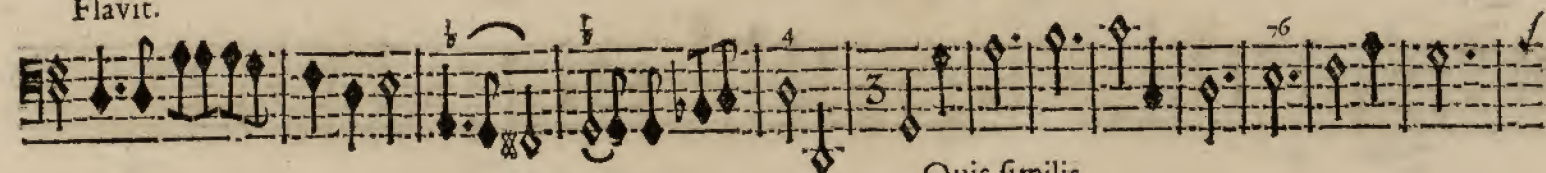
Dixit inimicus.



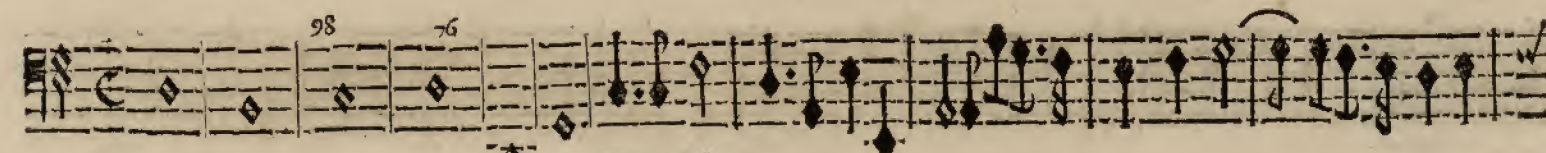
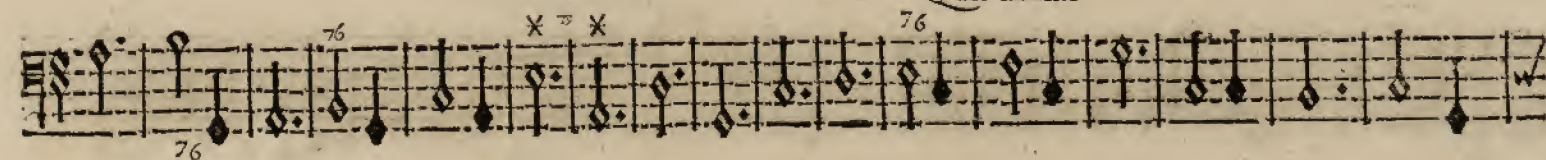
Symphonie.



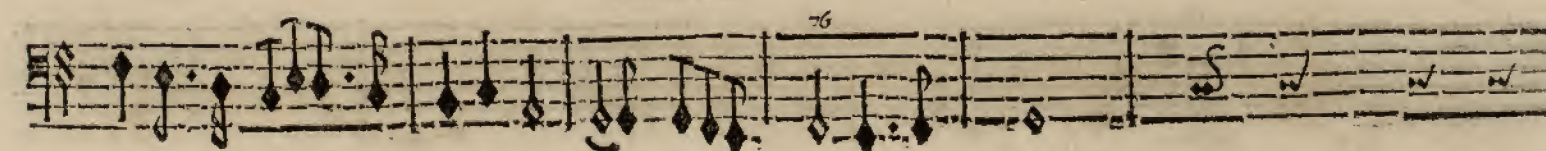
Flavit.



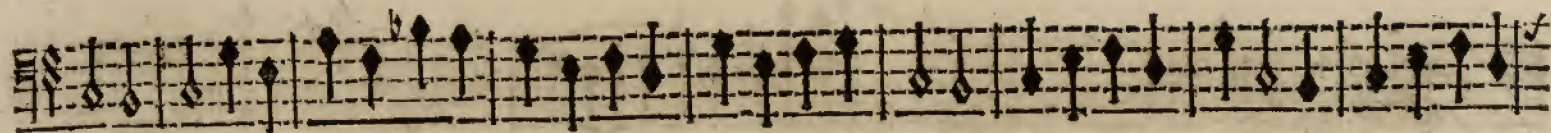
Quis similis.



Terribilis.



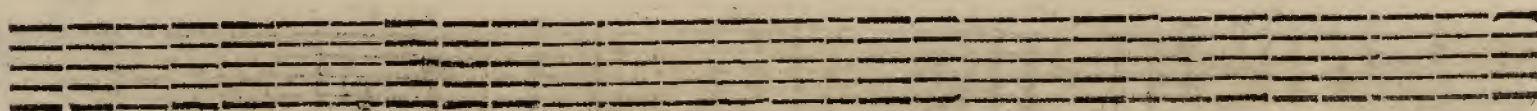
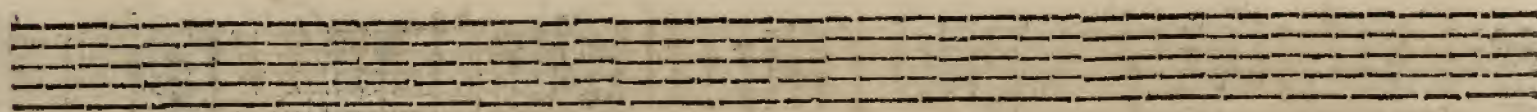
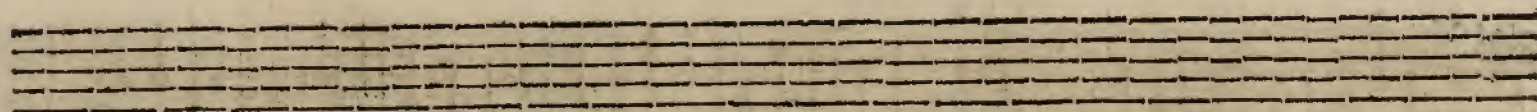
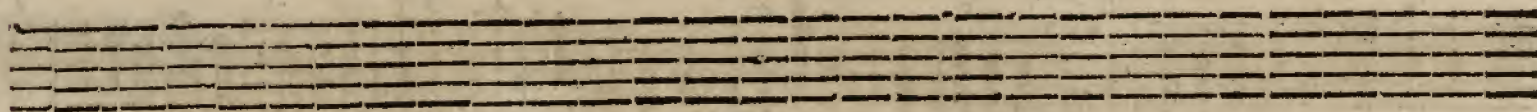
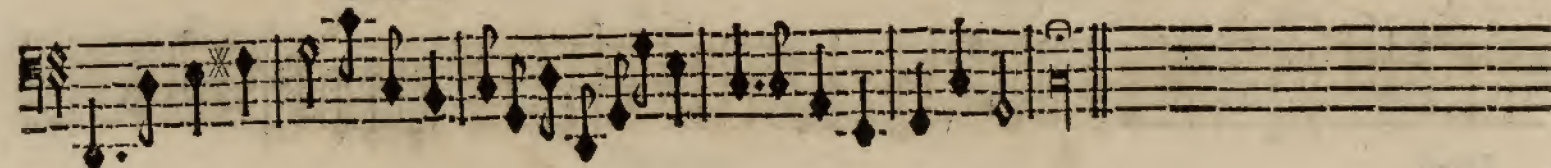
BASSE-CONTINUE



Cantemus.



Gloriosè



IV. MOTET.

P S A L M E L X X I V.

85



Onfitebimur. *Symphonie.*

Confitebimur.

Narrabimus .

BASSE-CONTINUE.



BASSE-CONTINUE.

17

The page contains seven staves of musical notation for Basse-Continue. The notation includes various symbols such as 'X', '6', '765', and 'Symph.'. The text 'Quia.' is written above the second staff, 'Et inclinavit.' above the fifth staff, and 'Ego.' below the seventh staff. The page is numbered '17' in the top right corner.

Annotations and symbols on the staves include:

- Staff 1: 'X X' above the first measure.
- Staff 2: 'Quia.' above the second measure.
- Staff 3: '6' above the second measure.
- Staff 4: '6' above the second measure.
- Staff 5: 'Et inclinavit.' above the second measure.
- Staff 6: 'Symph.' above the second measure.
- Staff 7: 'Ego.' below the second measure.



Ongratulamini. *Symphonie.*

Congratulamini.

gaudere.

BASSE-CONTINUE.

Symphonie.

gaudete.

Quia magnus Dominus.

Symphonie.

Venite.

The musical score is written for a single staff, likely representing the basso continuo. It consists of seven staves of music, each with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals, along with specific performance instructions and fingerings. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The second staff is marked with a '6' and a '76' fingering. The third staff is marked with a '56' and a '-6' fingering. The fourth staff is marked with a '6' and a '43' fingering. The fifth staff is marked with a '76' and a '43' fingering. The sixth staff is marked with a '4' and a '6' fingering. The seventh staff is marked with a '6' and a '4' fingering. The score is divided into sections by the labels 'Symphonie.', 'gaudete.', 'Quia magnus Dominus.', 'Symphonie.', and 'Venite.'.

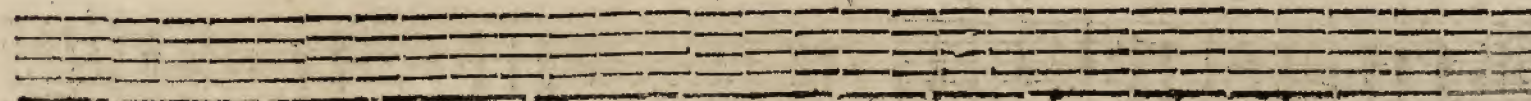
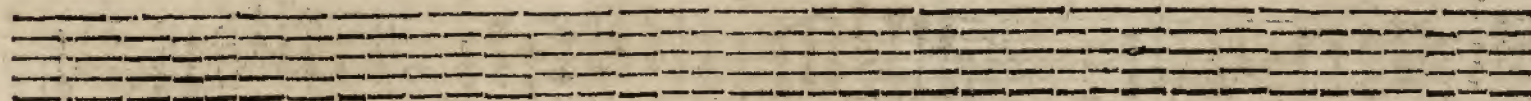
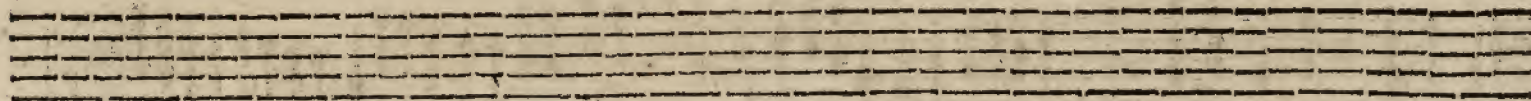
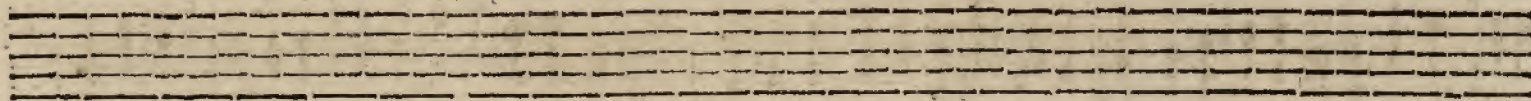
BASSE-CONTINUE.

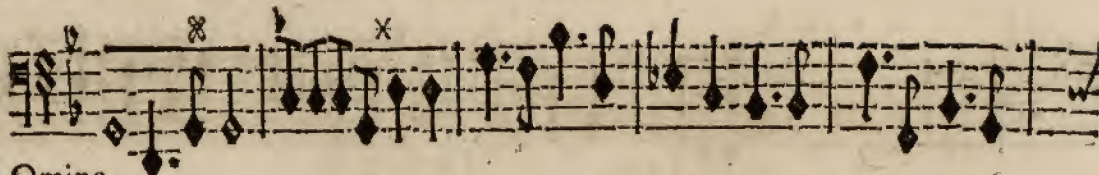
21

The musical score consists of three staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a common time signature. It contains several measures of music, with annotations '6', 'X', '4X', and '6 4 3' above it. The second staff continues the melody and includes the lyrics 'Quia tu solus.' below it. The third staff concludes the piece with the lyrics 'Domine Deus noster.' below it. The music is written in a style typical of 17th or 18th-century manuscript notation, using diamond-shaped notes and stems.

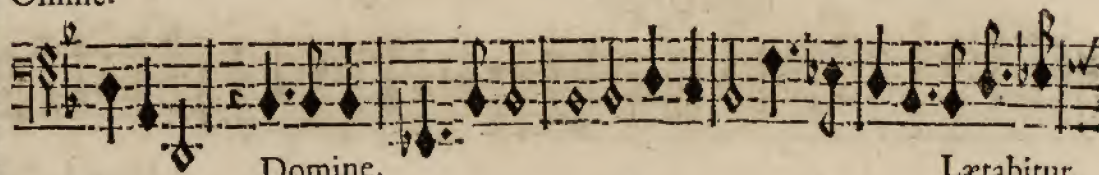
Quia tu solus.

Domine Deus noster.



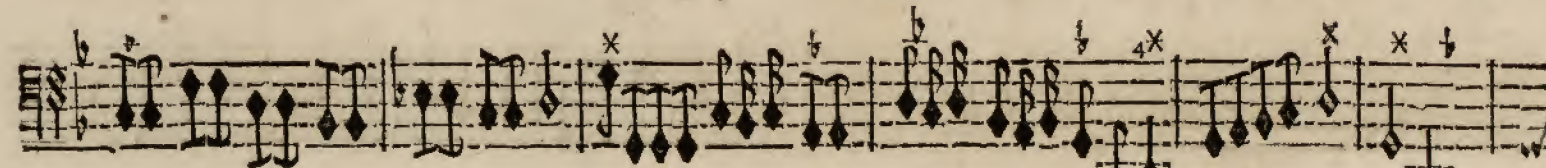
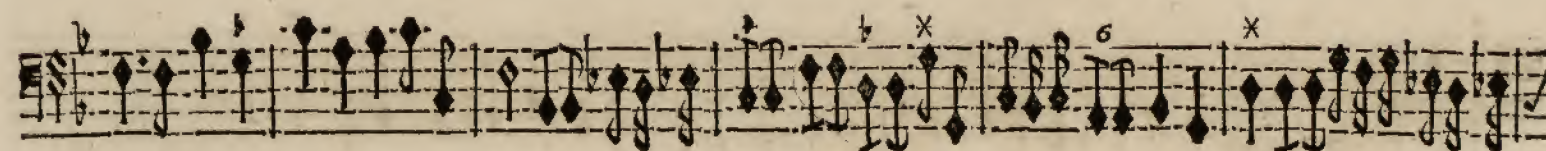
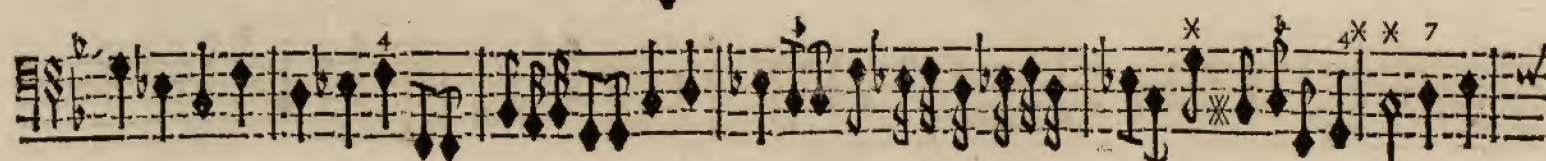
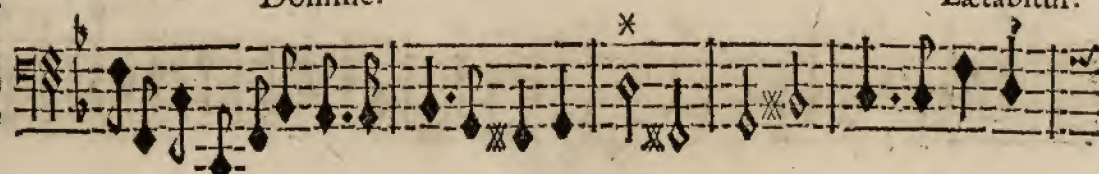


Omine.



Domine.

Lætabitur.



Desiderium.



BASSE-CONTINUE.

23

Quoniam.

posuisti.

Symph.

Magna est.

Symph.

The musical score consists of seven staves of music. The notation includes various symbols such as 'X', '6', '4', '76', '34', '3', '5', and '6', which likely represent specific musical techniques or ornaments. The text 'Quoniam.' and 'posuisti.' are placed above the second and third staves, respectively. 'Symph.' appears below the third and seventh staves. 'Magna est.' is placed below the fifth staff. The notation is written in a style typical of 17th or 18th-century musical manuscripts.

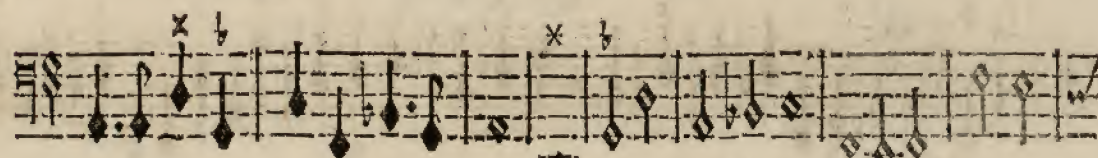
Quoniam dabis.

Quoniam.

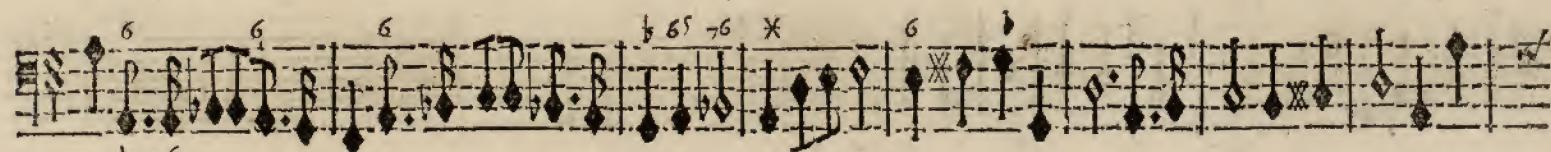
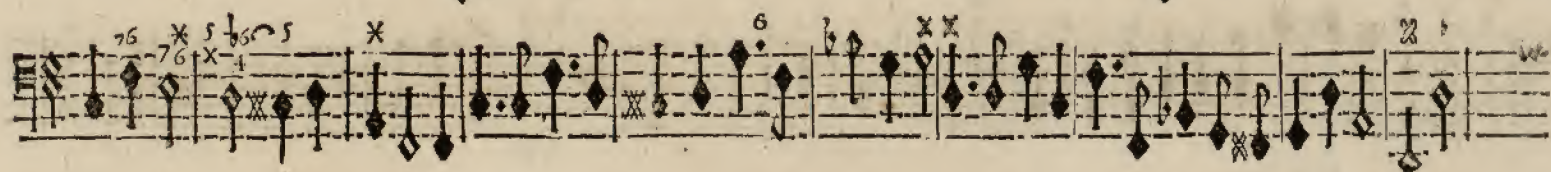
Inveniatur.



Omine, quid multiplicati. *Symph.*

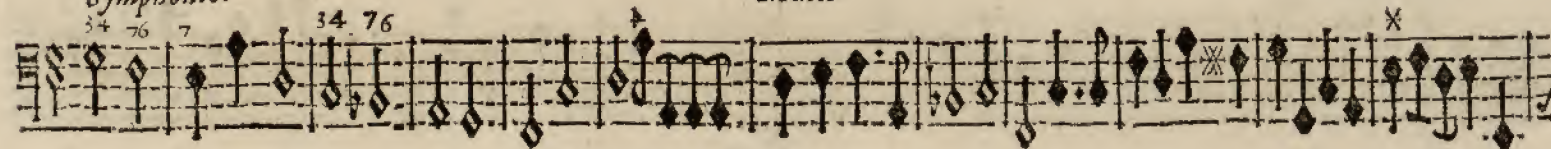


Domine quid multiplicati sunt.



Symphonie.

Multi.



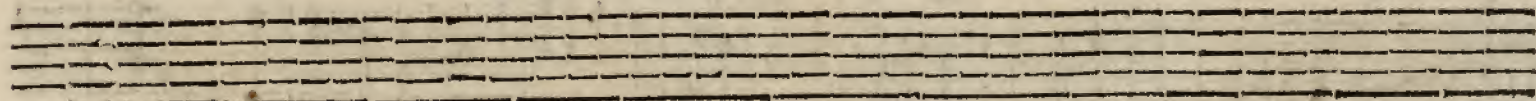
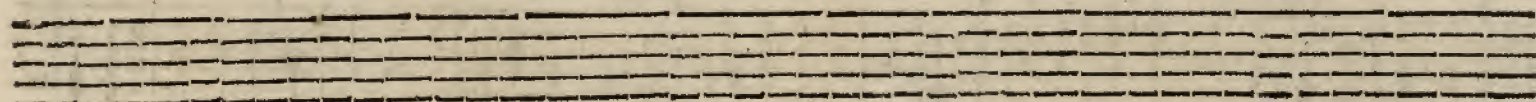
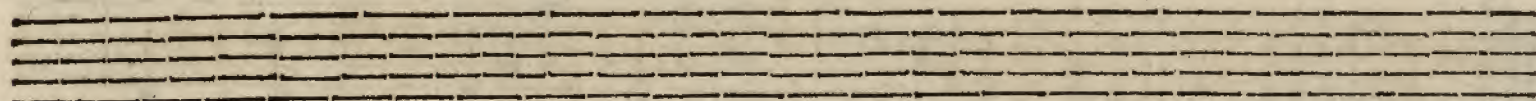
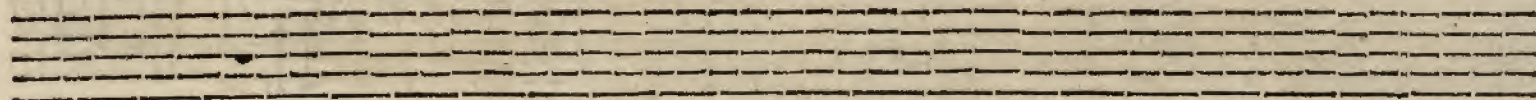
Tu autem.

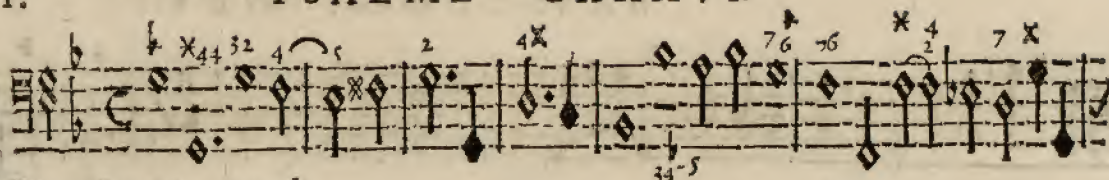
D



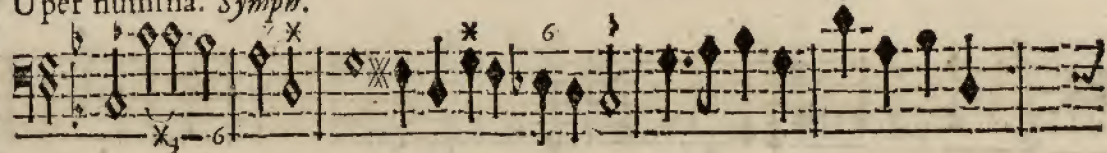
BASSE-CONTINUE.

27





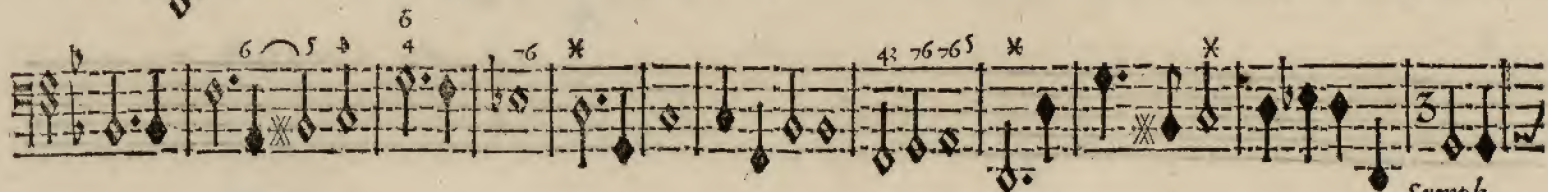
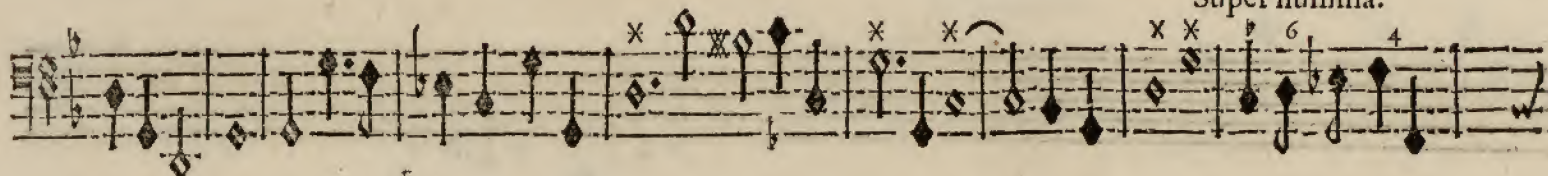
Uper flumina. *Symph.*



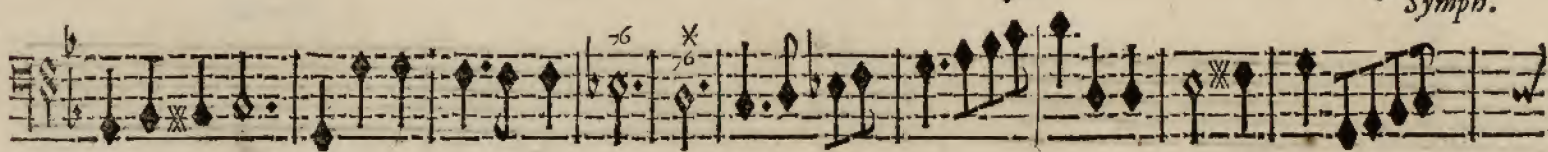
Super flumina.



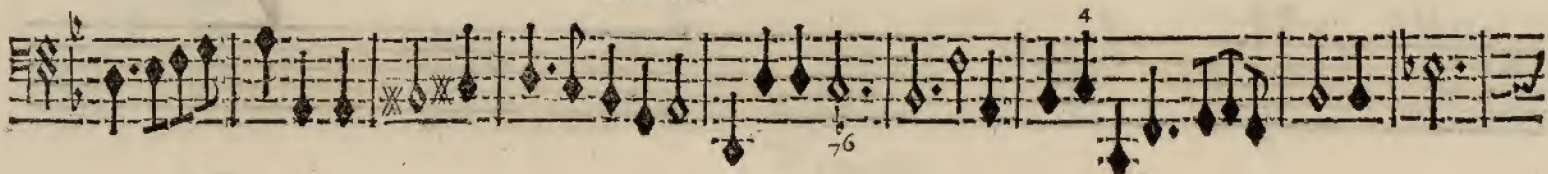
Super flumina.



Symph.



In falicibus.



BASSE-CONTINUE.

29

The page contains seven staves of musical notation for a Basse-Continue. The notation includes various notes, rests, and ornaments. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 4, 6, 7, and 8. Ornaments are marked with 'x' and 'X'. The text 'Quia illic.' is written below the third staff, and 'Et qui abduxerunt nos.' is written below the seventh staff. The word 'Symph.' appears twice, once below the fourth staff and once below the sixth staff. The page number '29' is in the top right corner.

Quia illic.

Symph.

Et qui abduxerunt nos.

BASSE-CONTINUE.

Quomodo.

Si oblitus.

Adhereat.

Si non propofuero.

Memor.

BASSE-CONTINUE.

31

The first system contains measures 1 through 12. It features a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notation includes various rhythmic values (eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes) and rests. Above the staff, there are several markings: a '2' above measure 2, a '4' with a 'b' and an 'X' above measure 3, a '2' above measure 4, a '7' with an 'X' above measure 5, a '4' with an 'X' above measure 6, a '4' with an 'X' above measure 7, a '6' with an 'X' above measure 8, and a '6' with an 'X' above measure 9. Below the staff, there are markings: a '6' below measure 3, a '6' below measure 4, a '7' with an 'X' below measure 5, a '4' with an 'X' below measure 6, a '4' with an 'X' below measure 7, a '6' with an 'X' below measure 8, and a '6' with an 'X' below measure 9. The word "Gayement." is written below the staff between measures 3 and 4. The word "lentement." is written below the staff between measures 9 and 10. The second system contains measures 13 through 16. It features a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notation includes various rhythmic values and rests. Above the staff, there are markings: a '4' with an 'X' above measure 13, a '7' with an 'X' above measure 14, a '4' with an 'X' above measure 15, and a '6' with an 'X' above measure 16. Below the staff, there are markings: a '6' below measure 13, a '6' below measure 14, a '4' with an 'X' below measure 15, and a '6' with an 'X' below measure 16. The word "lentement." is written below the staff between measures 15 and 16. The third system contains measures 17 through 20. It features a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notation includes various rhythmic values and rests. Above the staff, there are markings: a '4' with an 'X' above measure 17, a '7' with an 'X' above measure 18, a '7' with an 'X' above measure 19, and a '6' with an 'X' above measure 20. Below the staff, there are markings: a '6' below measure 17, a '6' below measure 18, a '4' with an 'X' below measure 19, and a '6' with an 'X' below measure 20. The word "lentement." is written below the staff between measures 19 and 20.

An empty musical staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat).

An empty musical staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat).

An empty musical staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat).

An empty musical staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat).



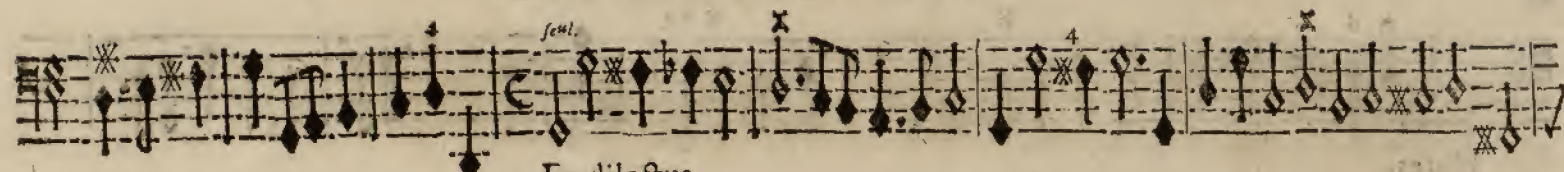
Cce Iste venit. *Symphonie.*

Ecce.

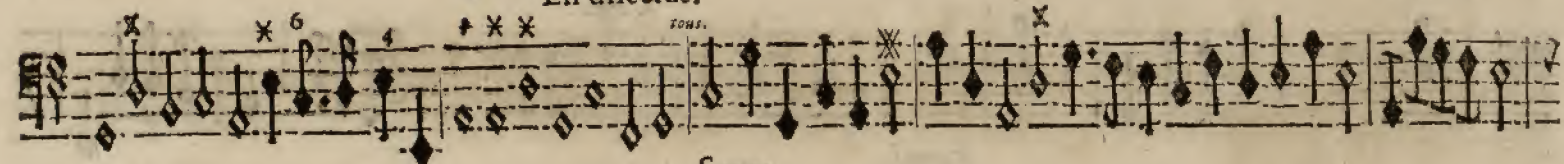
seul.

En ipse stat.

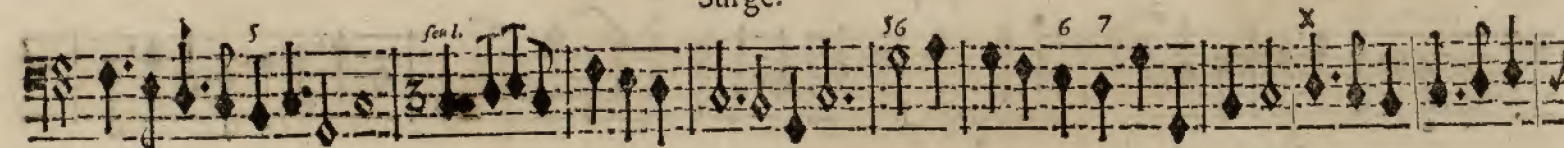
Symph.



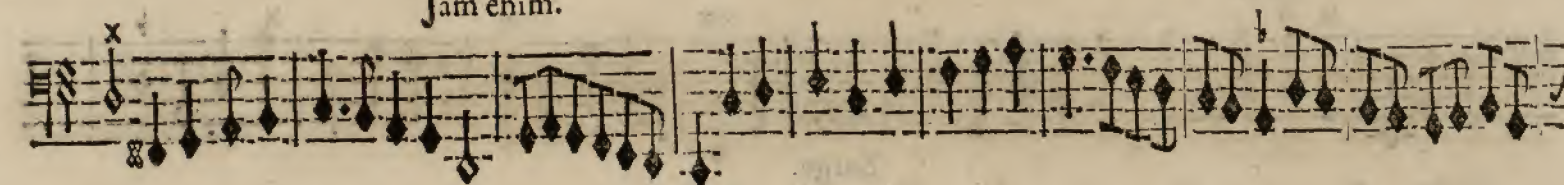
En dilectus.



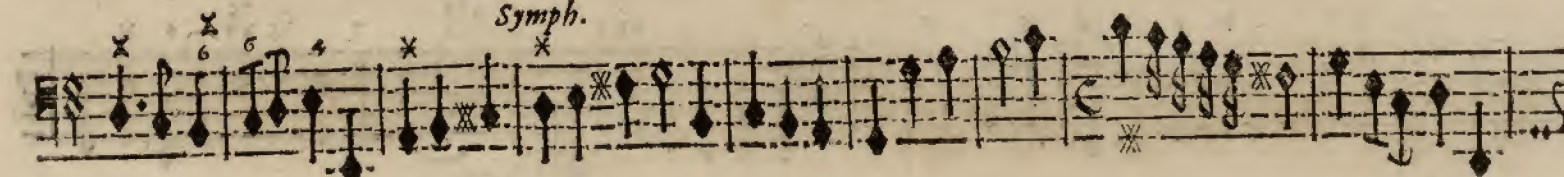
Surge.

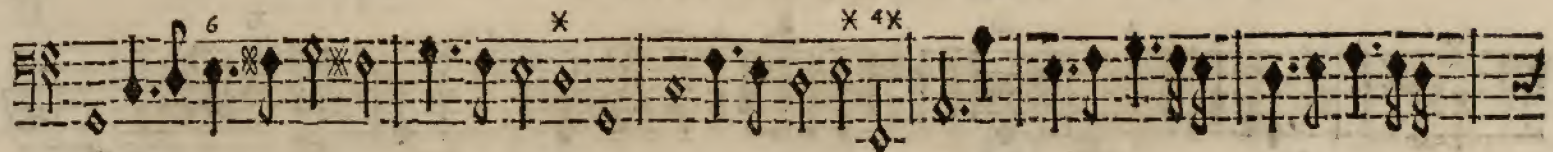


Jam enim.

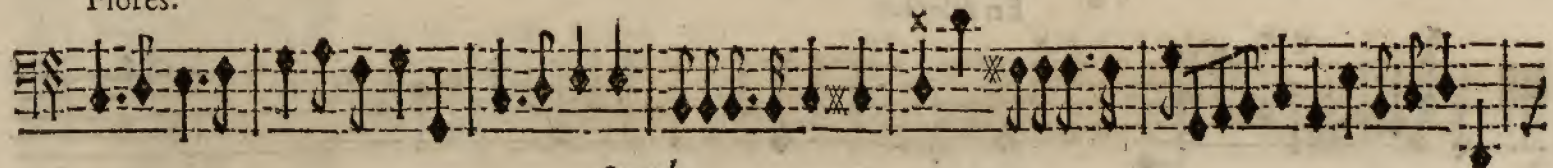


Symph.

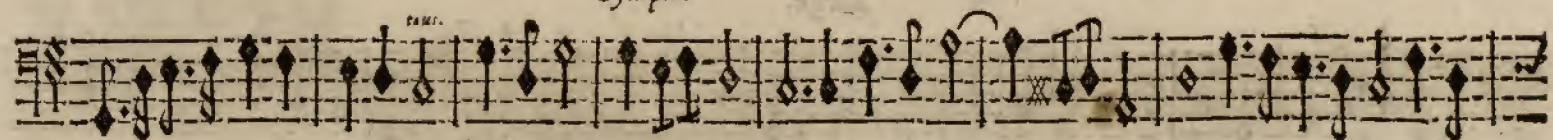




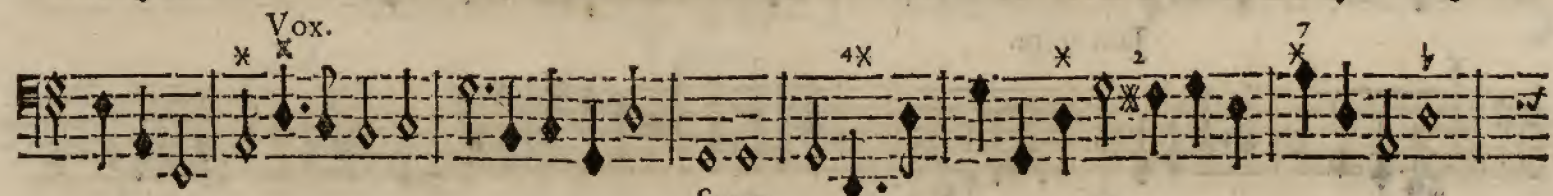
Flores.



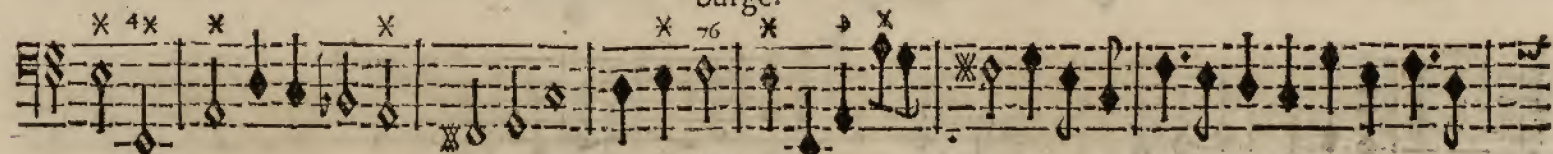
Symph.



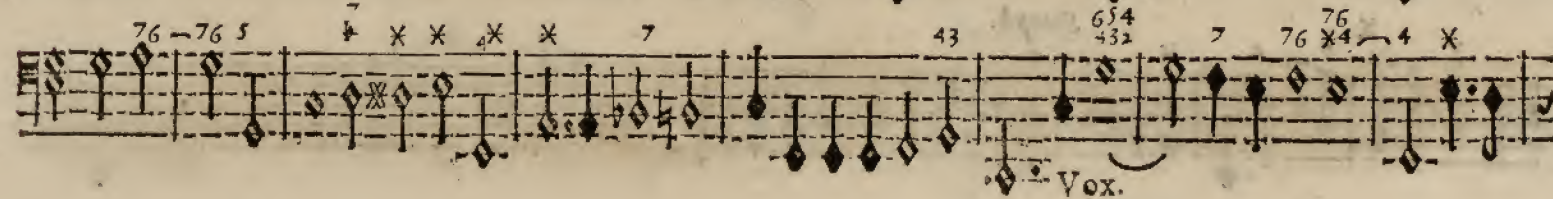
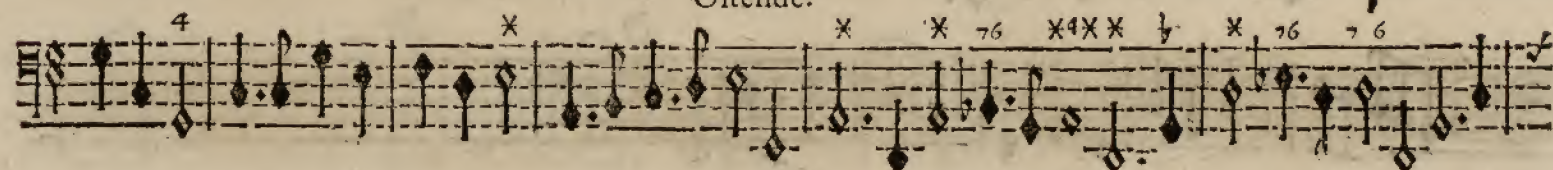
Vox.



Surge.



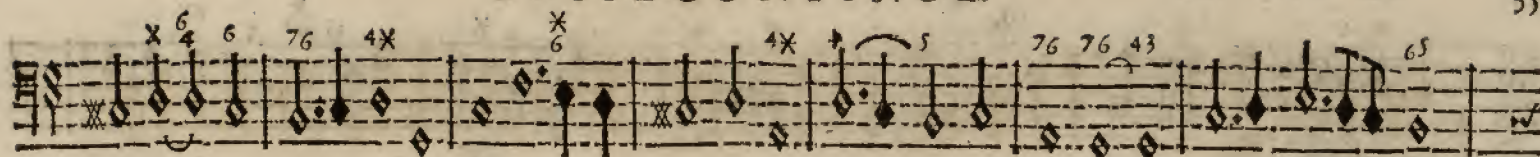
Ostende.



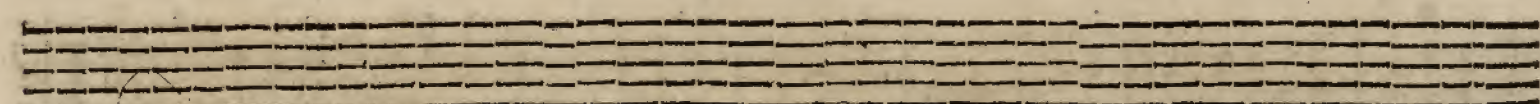
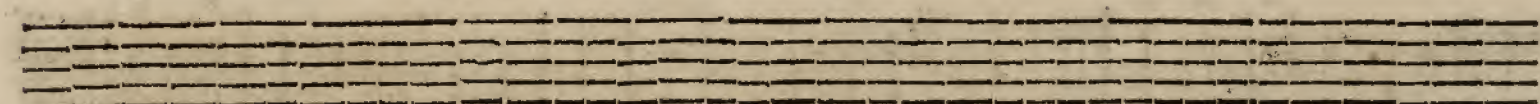
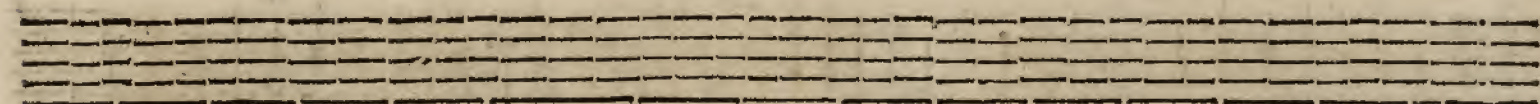
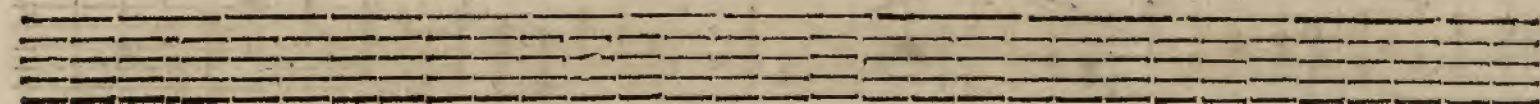
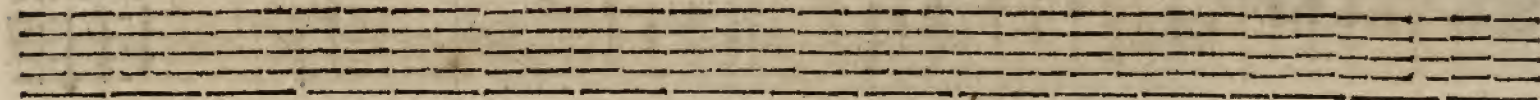
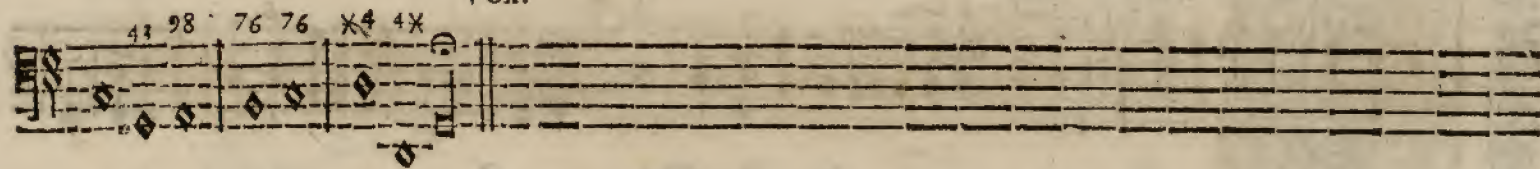
Vox.

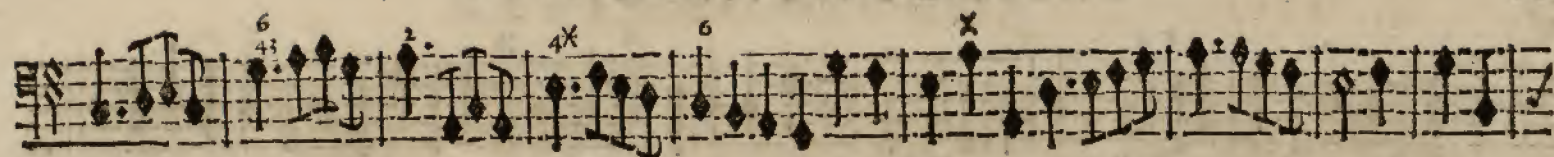
BASSE-CONTINUE.

35

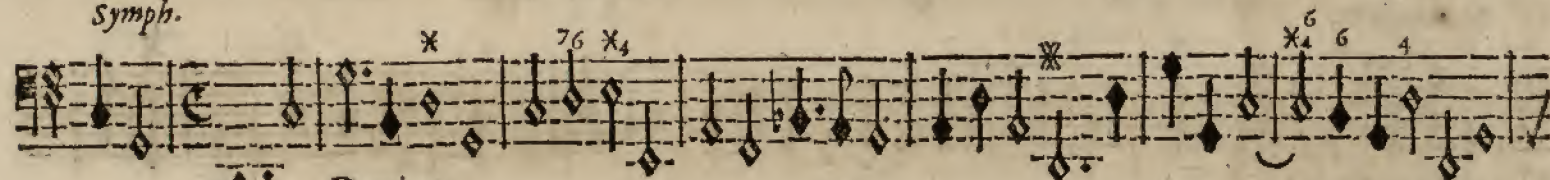


Vox.





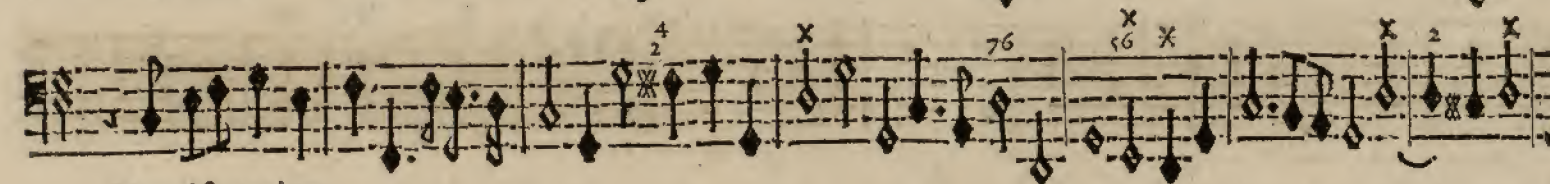
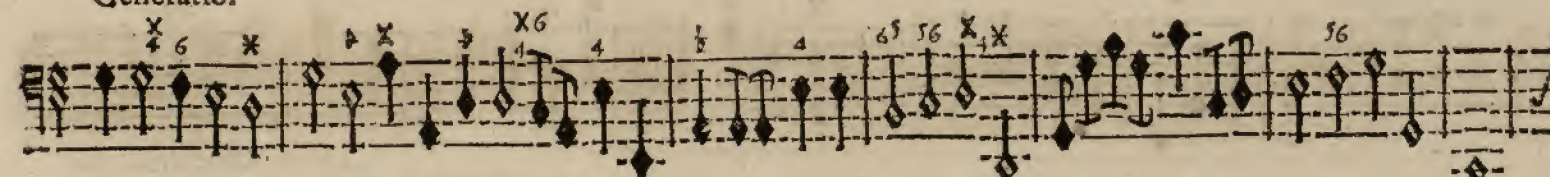
Symph.



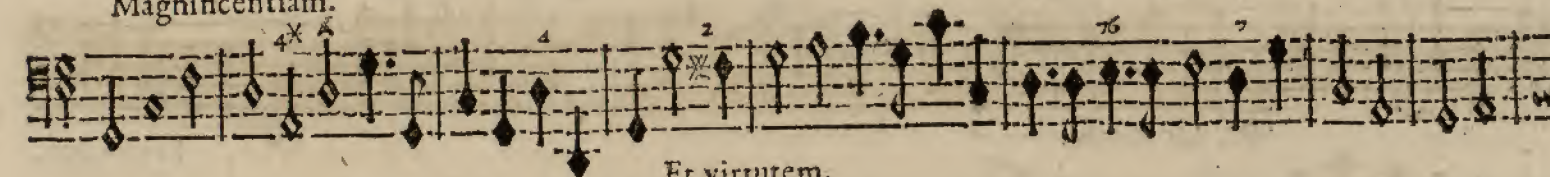
Magnus Dominus



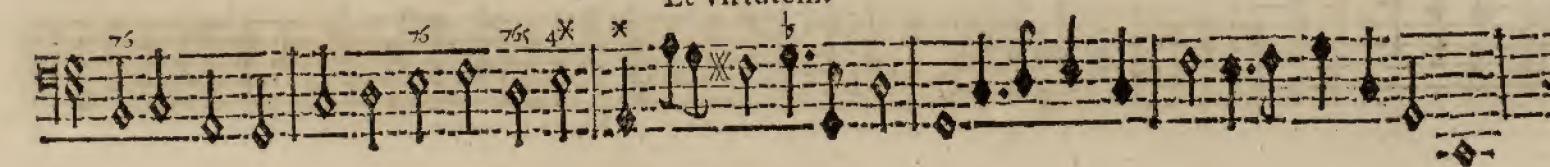
Generatio.

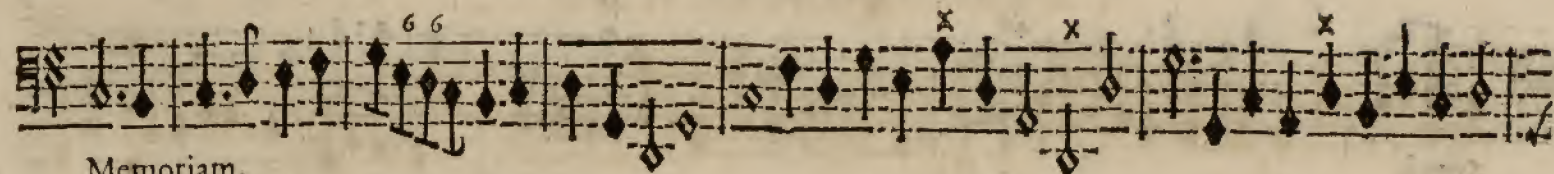


Magnificentiam.

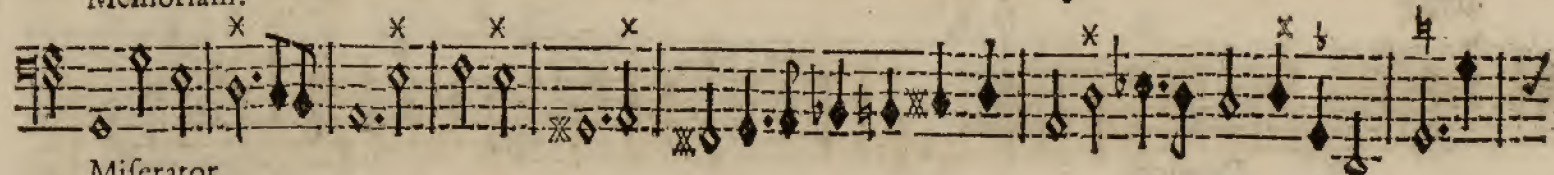


Et virtutem.

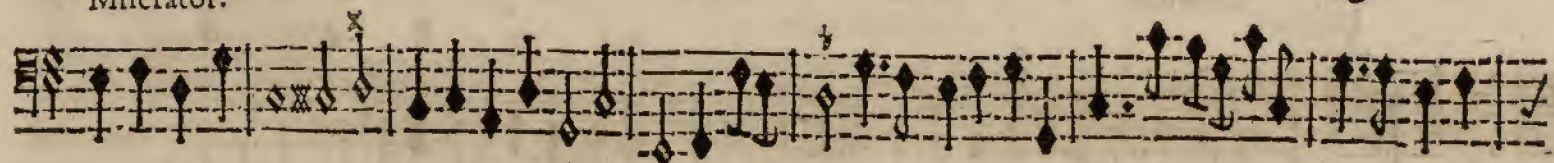




Memoriam.



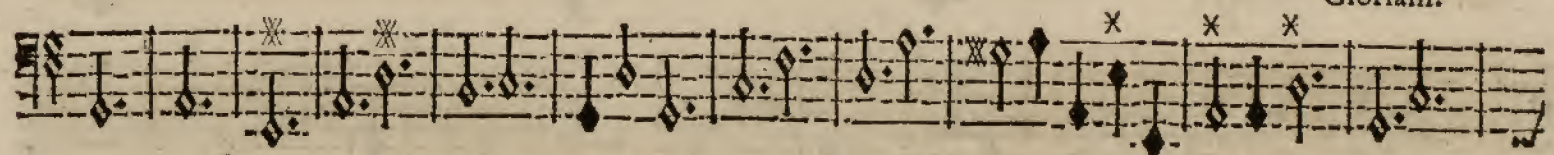
Miserator.



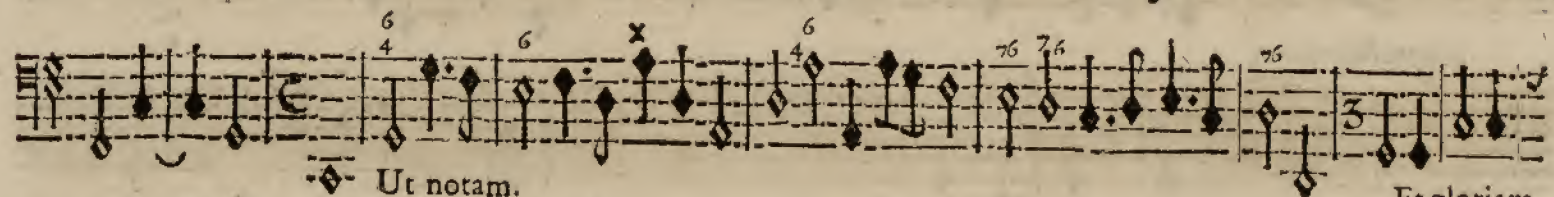
Confiteantur.



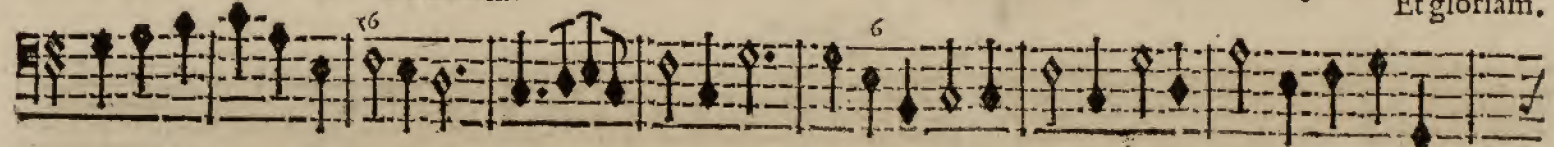
Gloriam.



Ut notam.

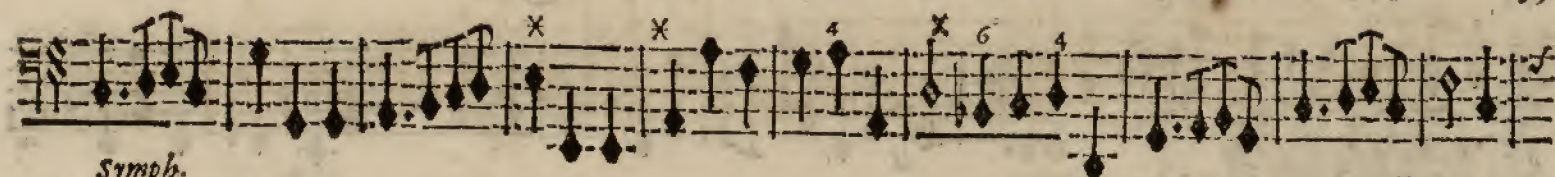


Et gloriam.

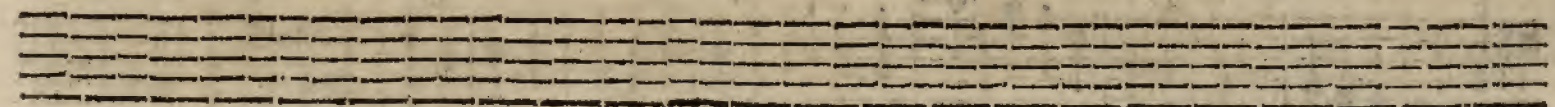
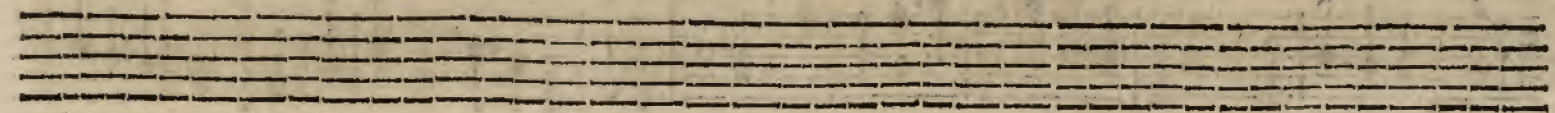
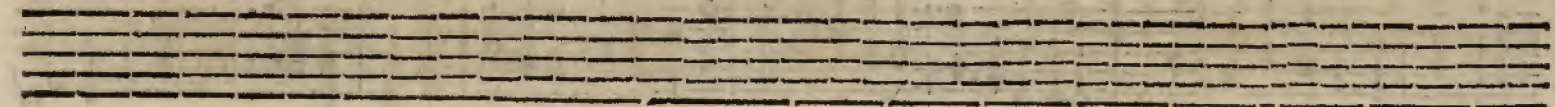
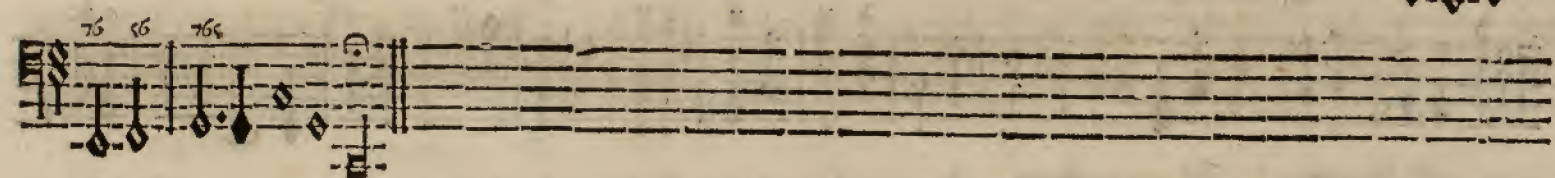
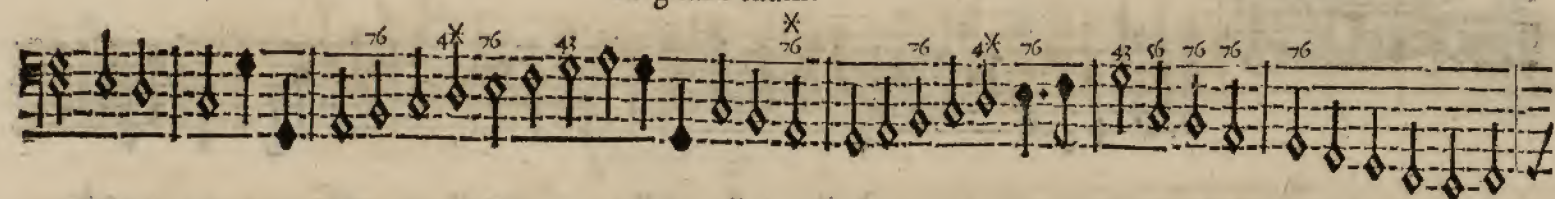


BASSE-CONTINUE.

89



Regnum tuum.





Xultat animus.

Symphonie.

O vita felix.

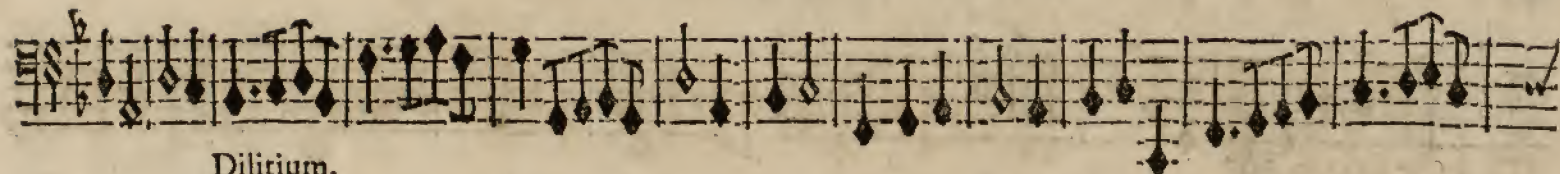
regnat.

Vbique

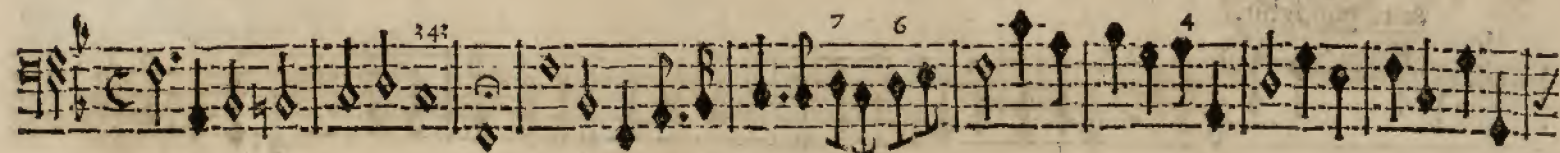
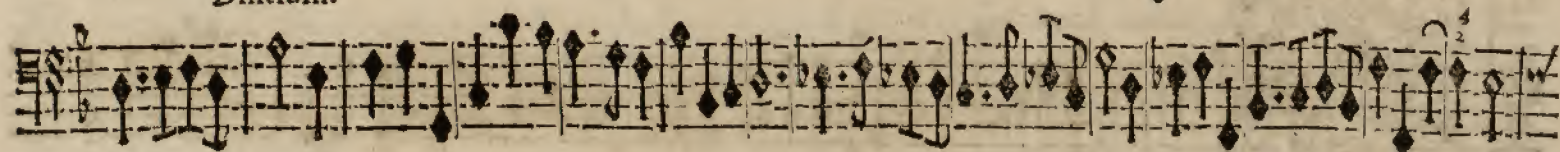
to

BASSE-CONTINUE.

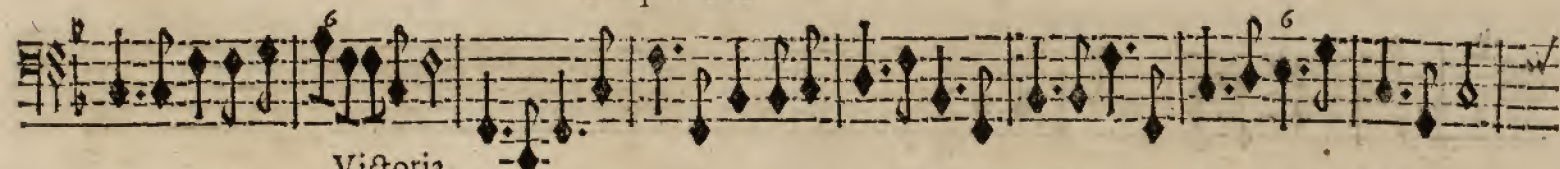
41



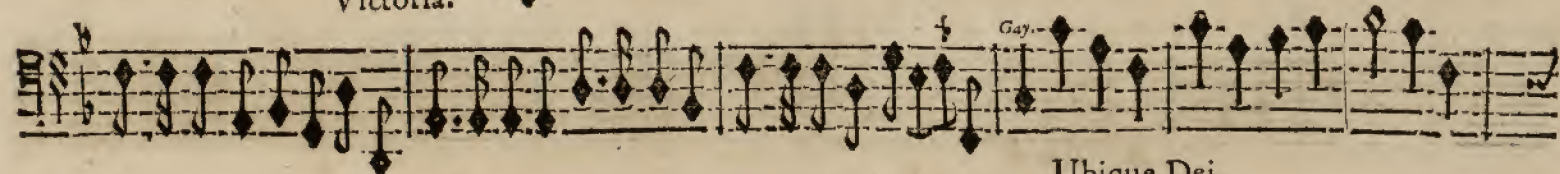
Dilectum.



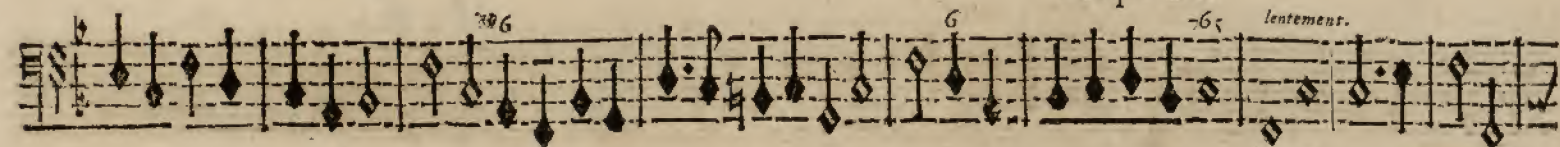
Ubique ferta.



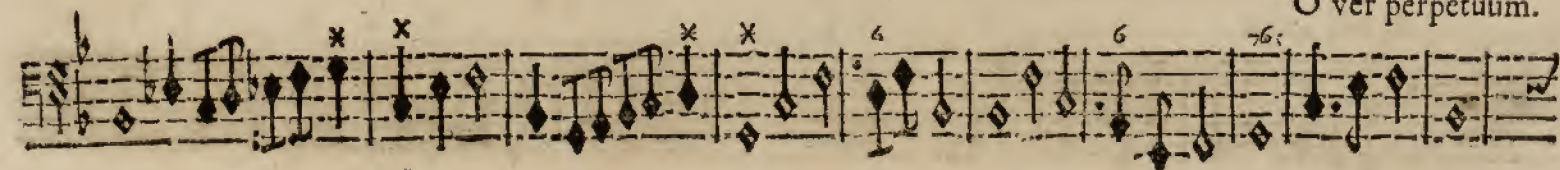
Victoria.



Ubique Dei.

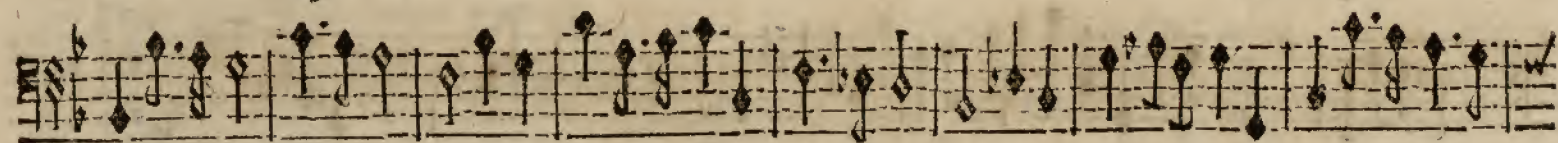
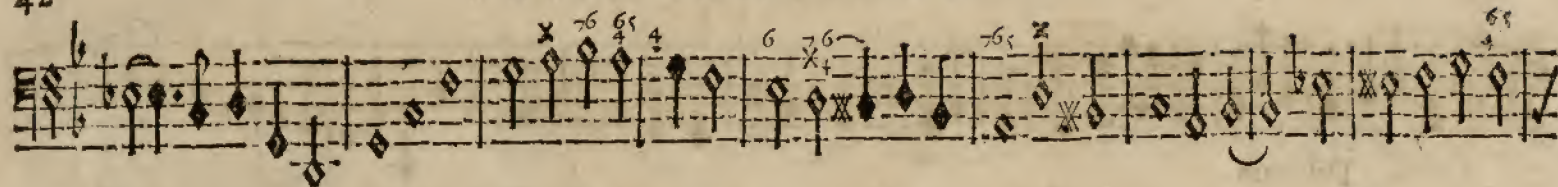


O ver perpetuum.

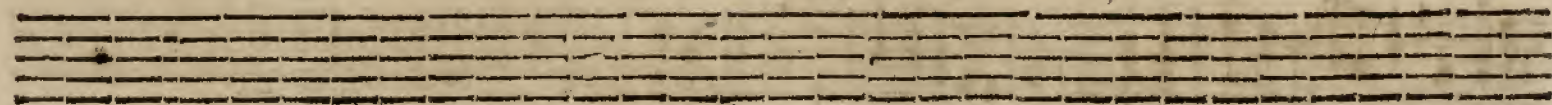
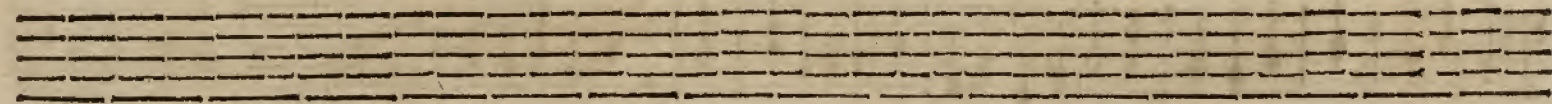
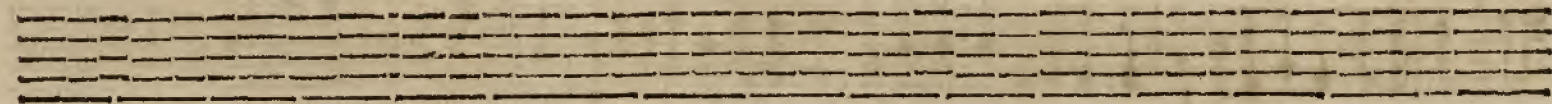
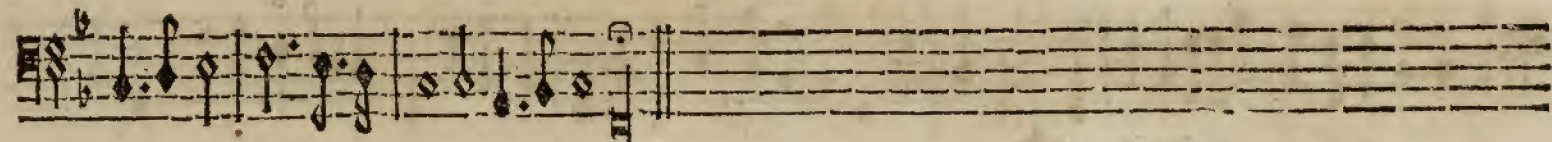
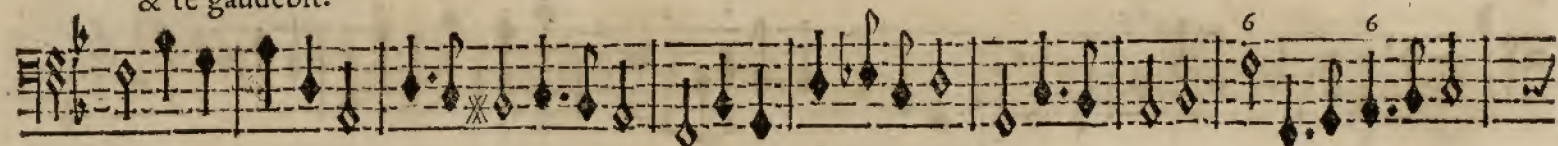


F

BASSE-CONTINUE.

*Gay.*

& te gaudebit.



R Xaudi Deus. Symphonie.

Exaudi.

A finibusterræ.

BASSE-CONTINUE.

Symph.

Deduxisti me.

In habitabo.

Quoniam.

The musical score is written on seven staves. The notation includes various ornaments (marked with 'x' or 'X') and figured bass (numbers 1-7, 6, 4, 76, 65, 4, 66, 67, 64, 76, 65, 76, X4, X, X, 6). The piece is divided into sections by the labels *Symph.*, *Deduxisti me.*, *In habitabo.*, and *Quoniam.*

BASSE-CONTINUE.

45

The musical notation consists of seven staves, each containing a series of notes and rests. The notation is written in a style typical of 17th or 18th-century French lute tablature, using a single line with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notes are often beamed together in groups, and there are many accidentals (sharps and flats) throughout the piece. Various symbols are used above the notes, including 'x', '6', '4', and 'x4x'. The piece is divided into sections by the following labels:

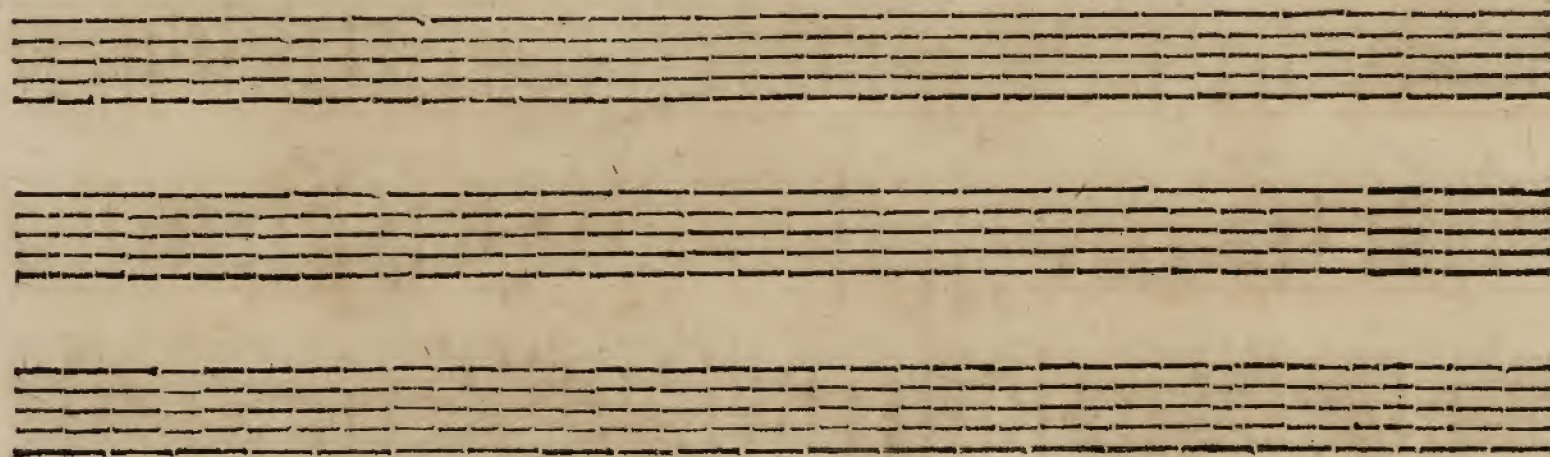
- Vife.* (first staff)
- Dies.* (second staff)
- annos.* (third staff)
- Permanet.* (fourth staff)
- Symph.* (fifth staff)

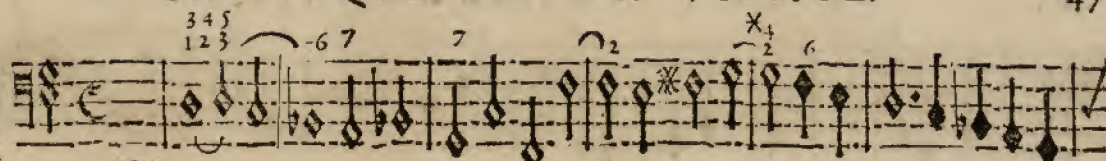
The notation is dense and complex, with many notes and rests, and a variety of symbols used to indicate specific musical instructions or techniques.

Sic psalmum.

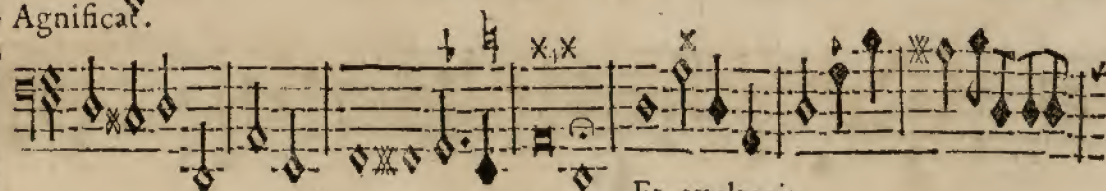
BASSE-CONTINUE.

Musical score for Basse-Continue, measures 1-16. The score is written on a single staff with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The notation includes various rhythmic values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes), rests, and accidentals (sharps, flats, and naturals). Above the staff, there are several markings: a '4' above measure 2, a '76' above measure 3, an 'x' above measure 7, an 'x' above measure 10, a '4x' above measure 11, a '6' above measure 12, and another '6' above measure 15. Below the staff, there are three labels: 'Symph.' above measure 2, 'TOM.' above measure 4, and 'Sic psalmum.' above measure 7. The score ends with a double bar line at measure 16.

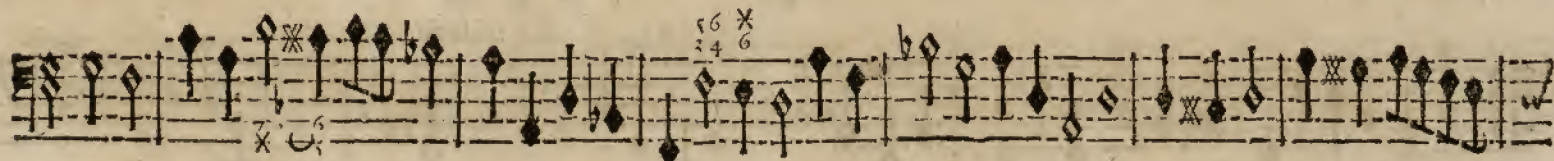
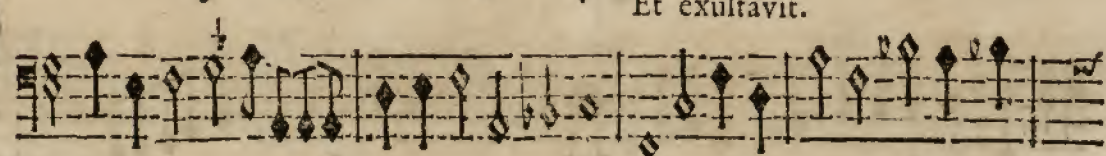




Agnifica.



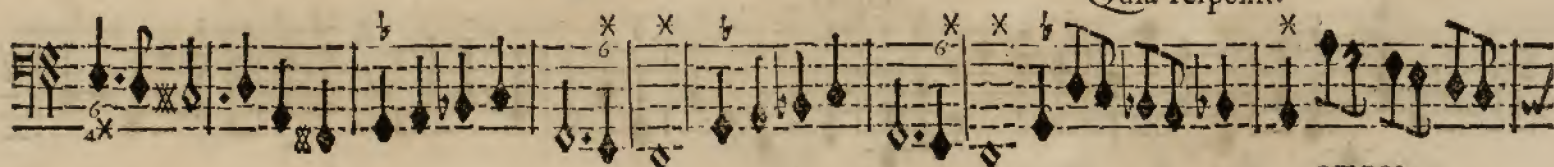
Et exultavit.



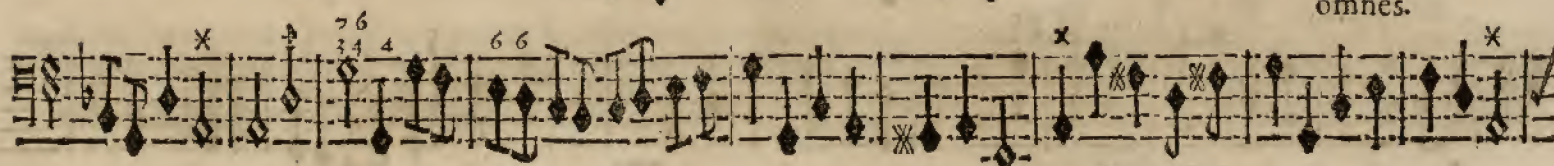
Symph.



Quia respexit.



omnes.



Quia fecit.

BASSE-CONTINUE.

6

x x 1

doux.

fort. doux. fort.

x

Et misericordia.

343 56 76 76

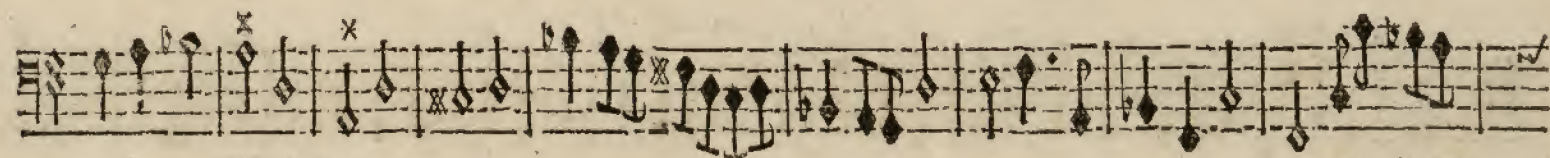
Fecit potentiam.

Disperfit.

Disperfit.

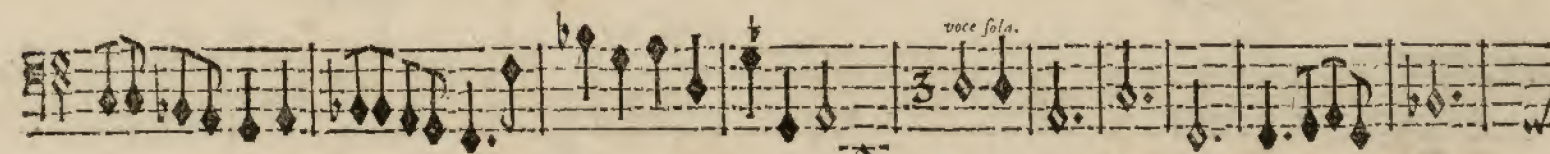
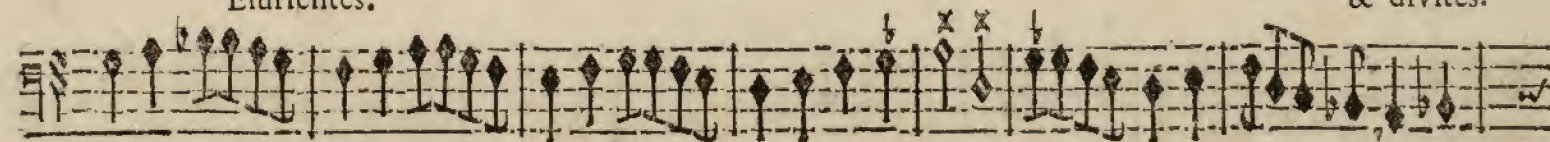
76 65 6 6

Deposuit.

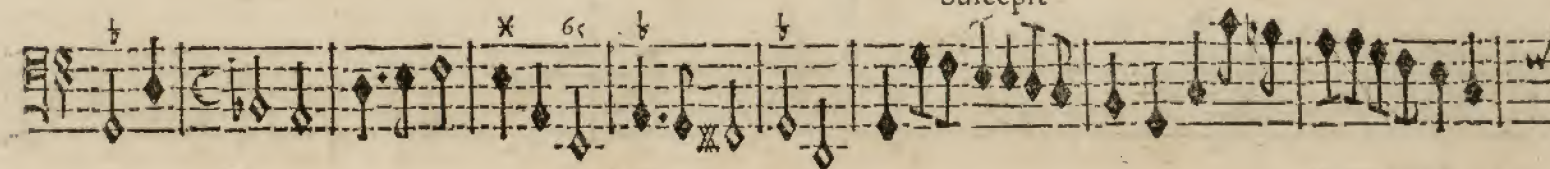


Esurientes.

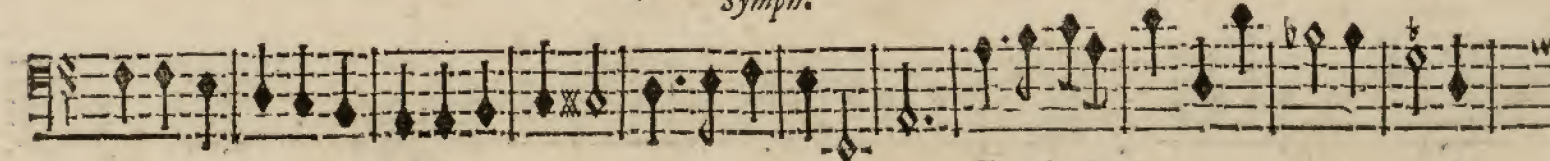
& divites.



Suscepit



Symph.



Sicut locutus.

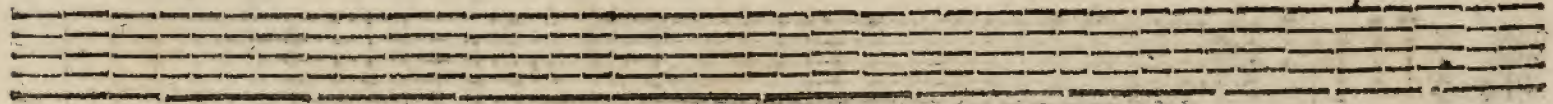
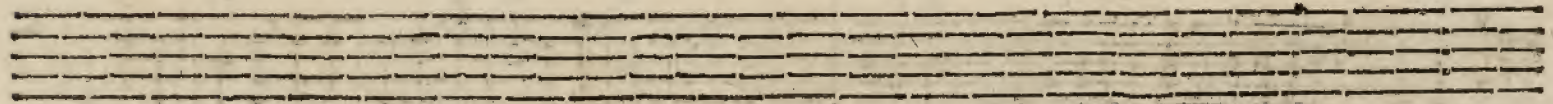
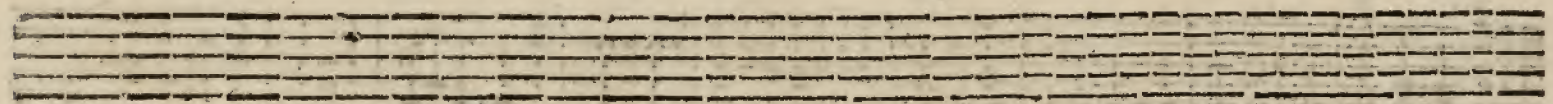
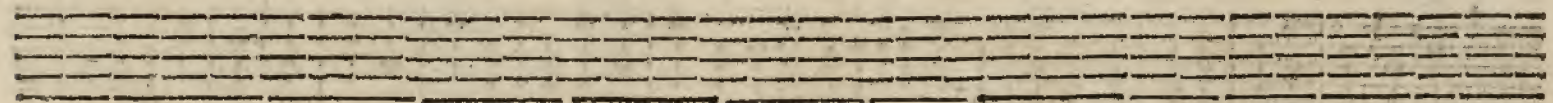
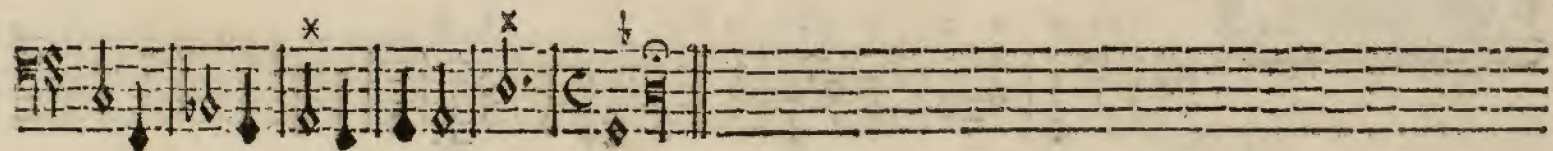
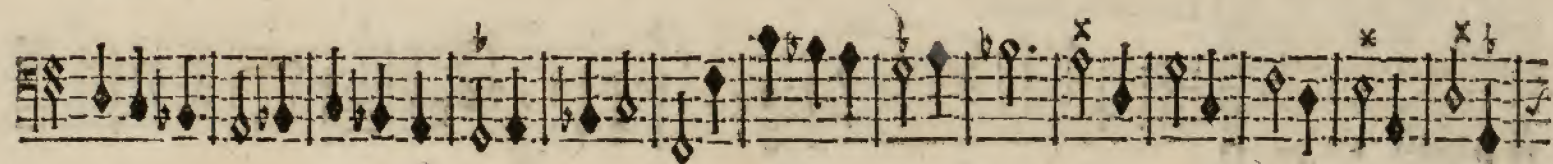
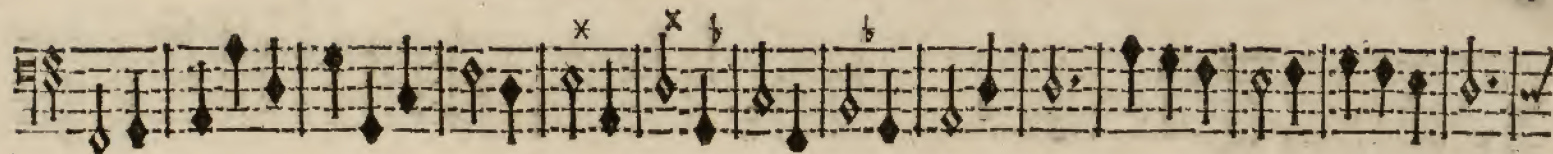
G

BASSE-CONTINUE.



BASSE-CONTINUE.

51





Emorare, *Symph.*

Memorare.

Memorare.

BASSE-CONTINUE.

52

[illegible]

BASSE-CONTINUE.

[illegible]

BASSE-CONTINUE

57

Cogito.

O momentum.



Dulcissima. *Symphonie.*

O dulcissima:

Symph.

BASSE-CONTINUE.

59

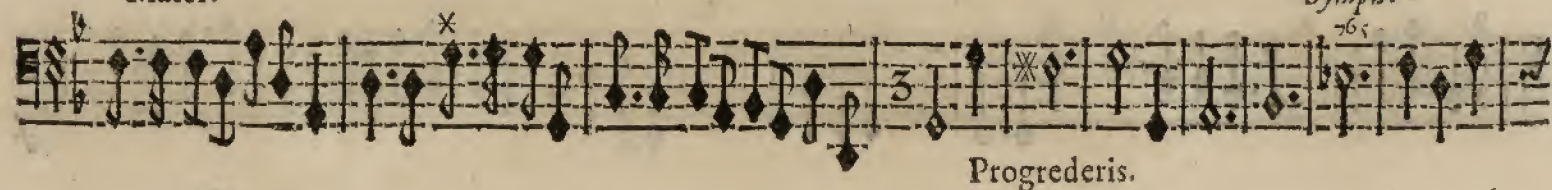
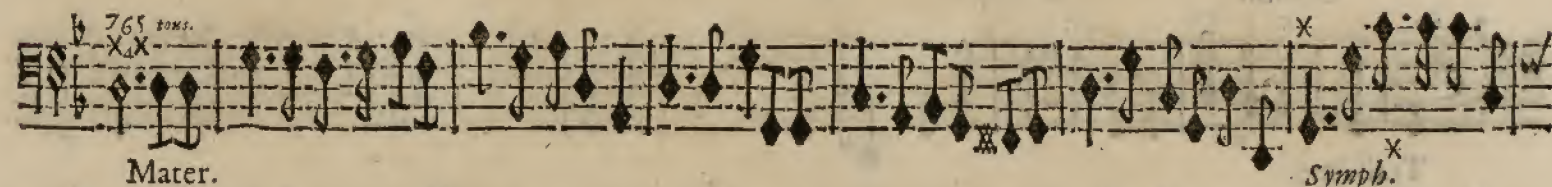
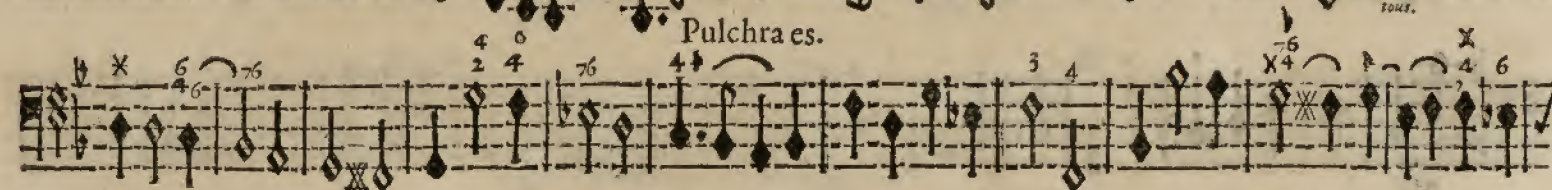
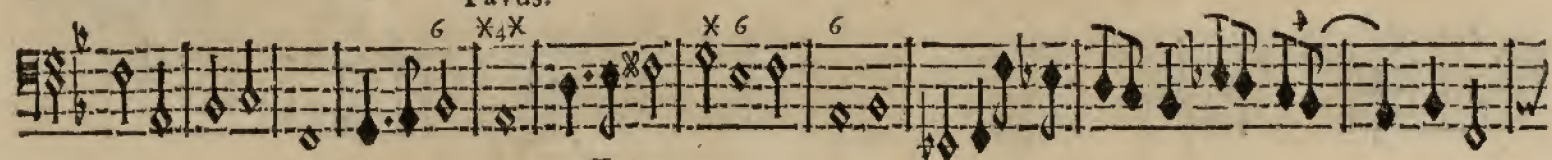
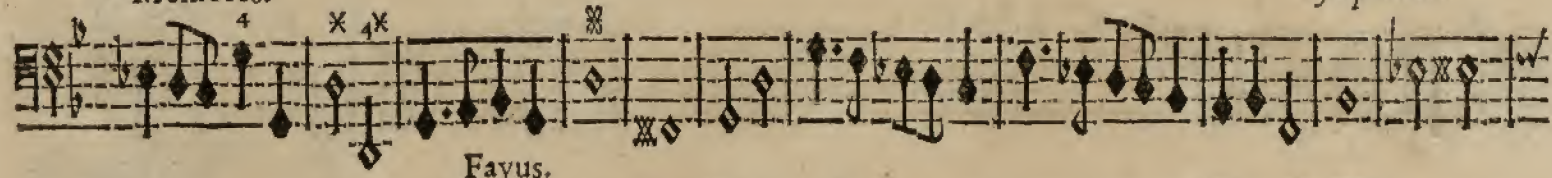
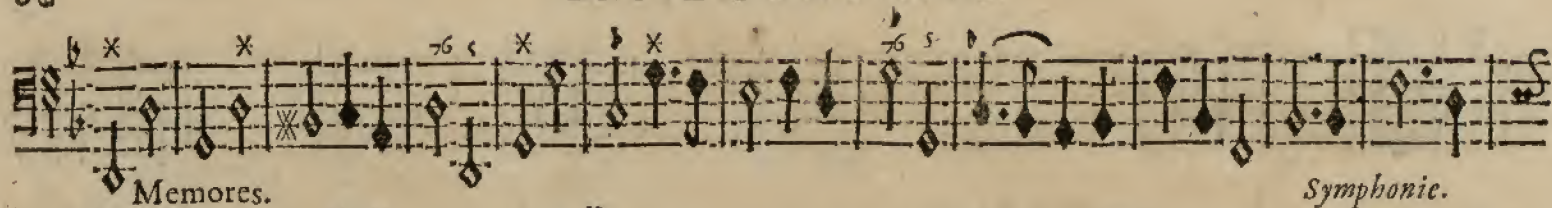
The page contains seven staves of musical notation for Basse-Continue. The notation includes various ornaments (marked with 'x' or '※') and fingerings (marked with numbers 4 and 6). The music is written in a single system across seven staves.

Gratissimum.

Oleum.

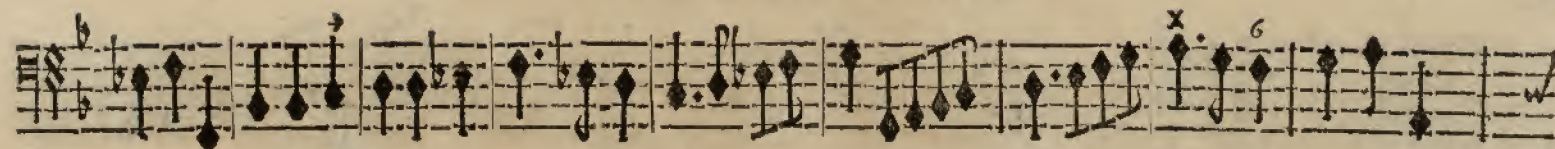
Trahe me.

BASSE-CONTINUE.



BASSE-CONTINUE.

61



Symph.

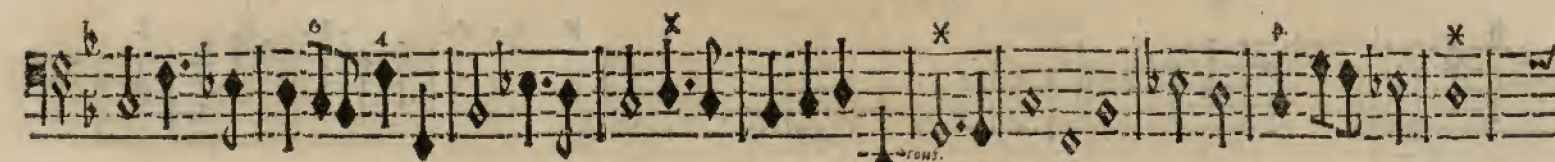
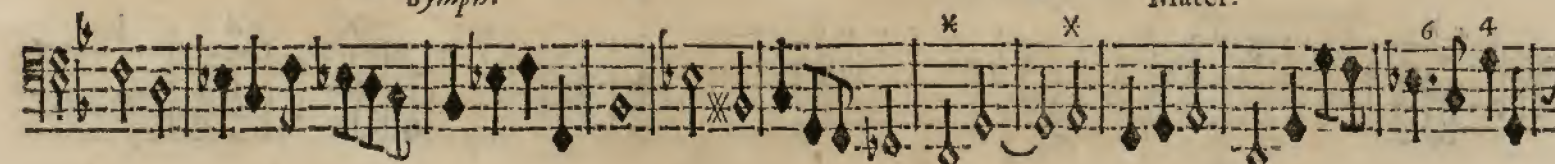


Pulchra es.

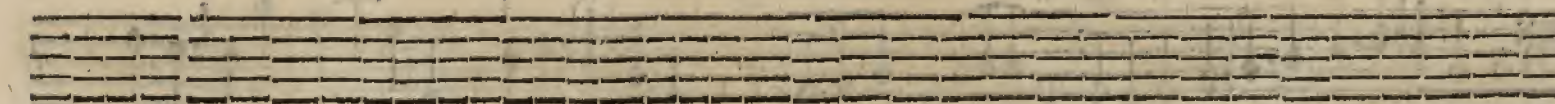
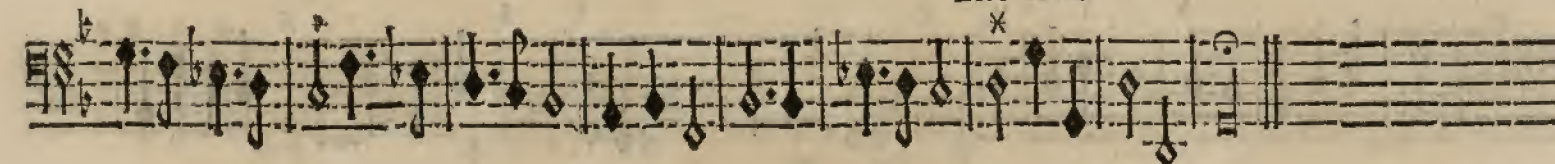


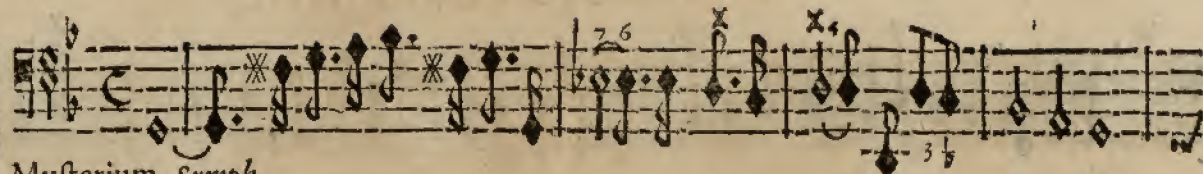
Symph.

Mater.

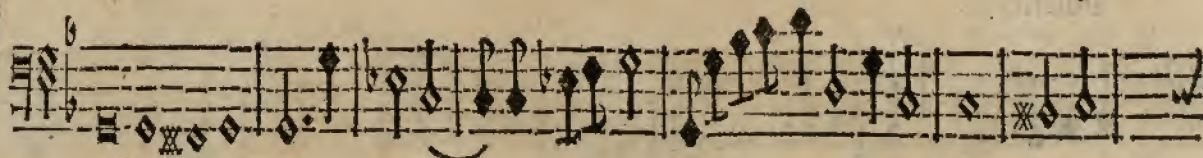
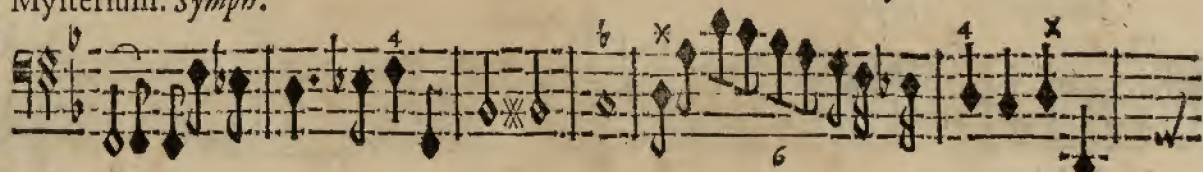


Esto nobis.

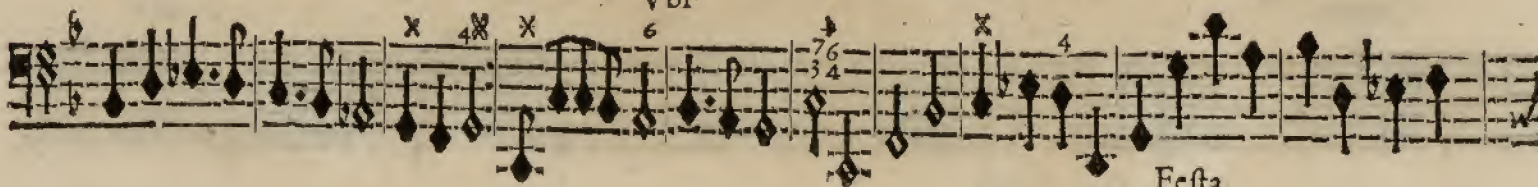
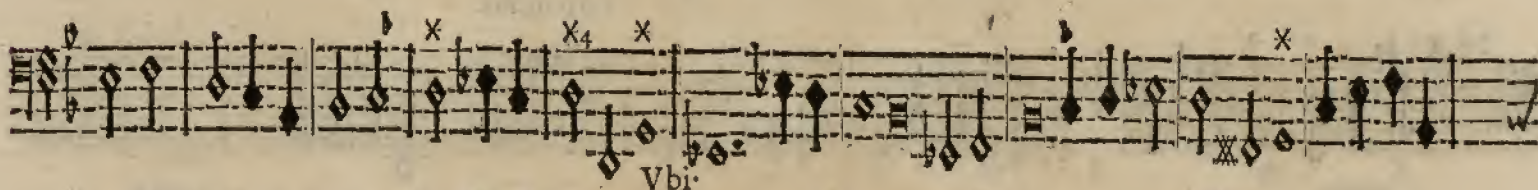
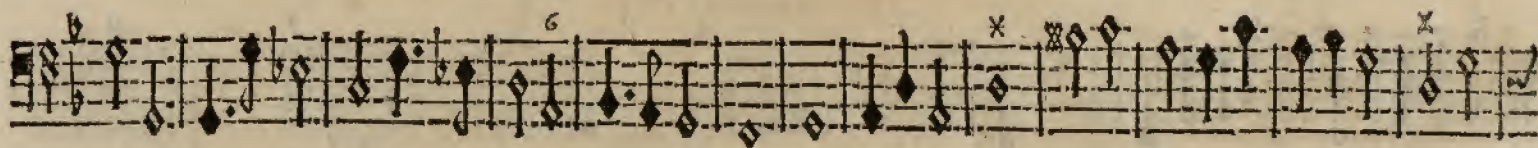
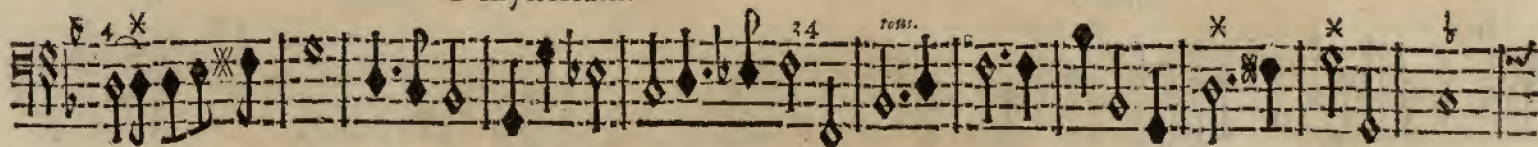




Mysterium. Symph.



O mysterium.



Festa.

BASSE-CONTINUE.

63

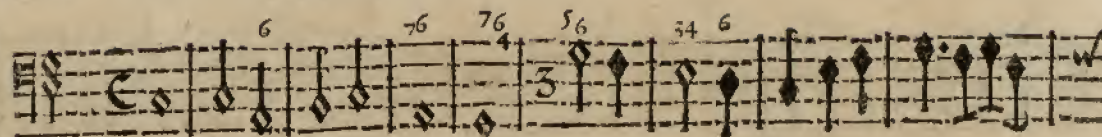
Tous.

Jubilate.

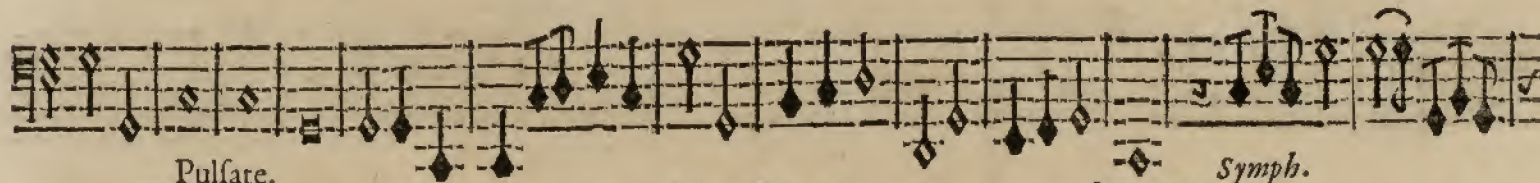
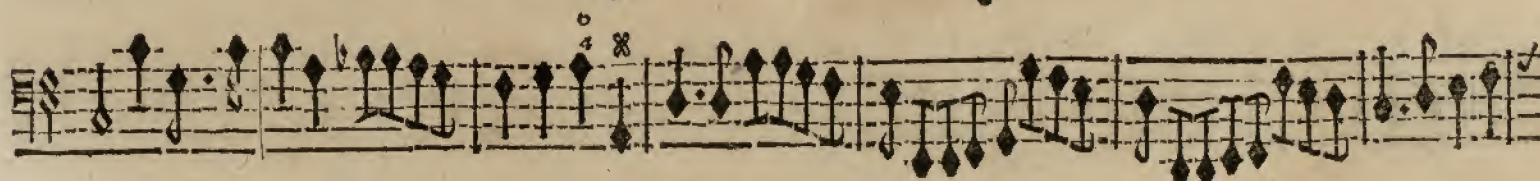
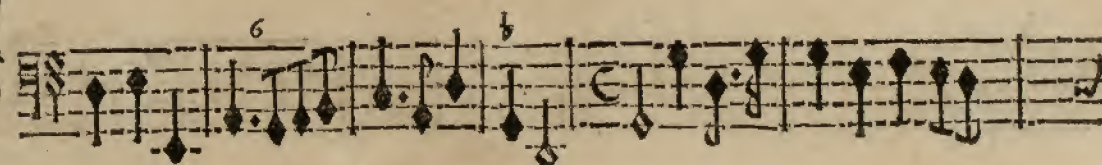
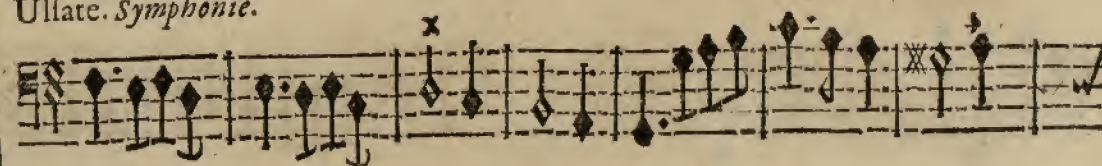
Tous.

Sed quis error.

Silene. *Et adorate.*

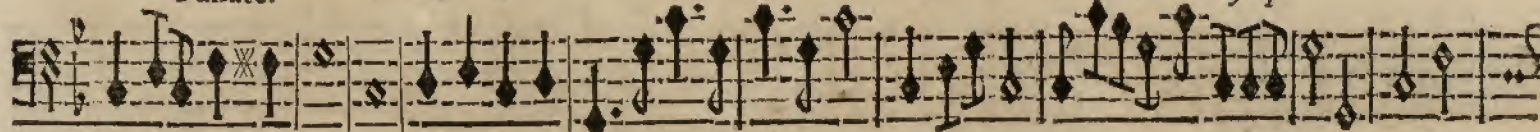


Ulfate. Symphonie.

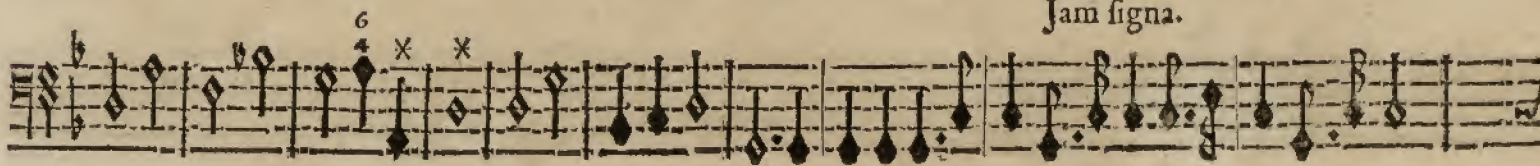


Pulsate.

Symph.



Jam signa.



BASSE-CONTINUE.

65

Ubique. Cadit in terram.

O fideles!

Symph.

Sed heu.

BASSE-CONTINUE.

Musical score for Basse-Continue, measures 41 to 76. The score is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notation includes various rhythmic values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes) and rests. Above the staff, there are several markings: 41, *, 6, 4X, 6, 4X, 41, and *. Below the staff, there are three labels: *Symph.* (Symphony), *Moritur.* (Dying), and *Ecce triumphat.* (Behold, he triumphs). The score ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

41 * 6 4X 6 4X 41 *

Symph.

Moritur. *Ecce triumphat.*

4X 76 7

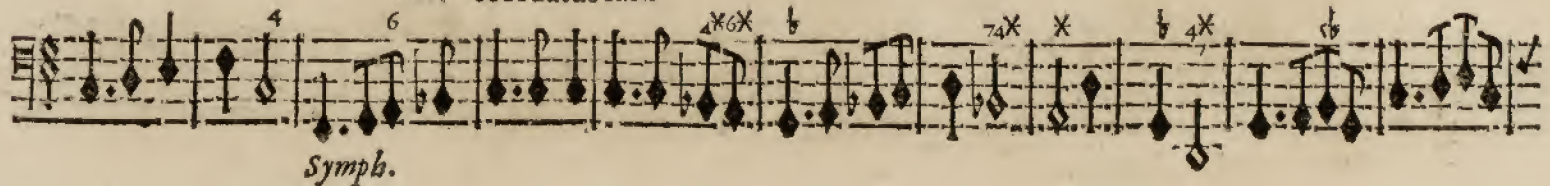
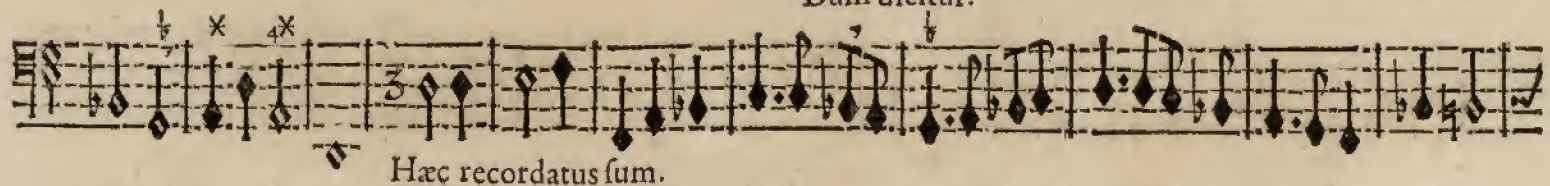
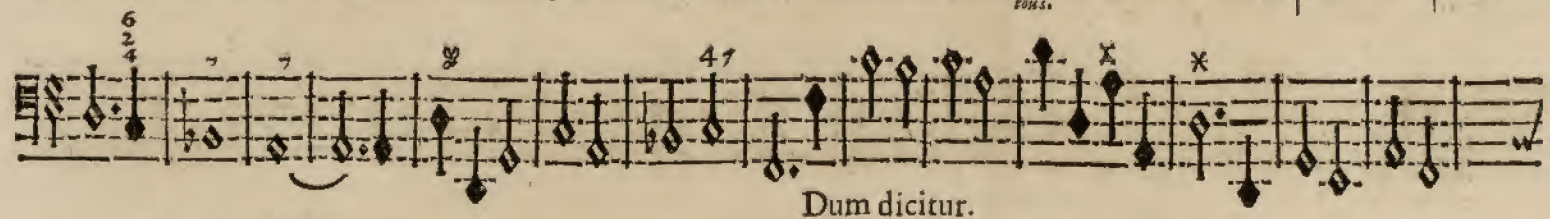
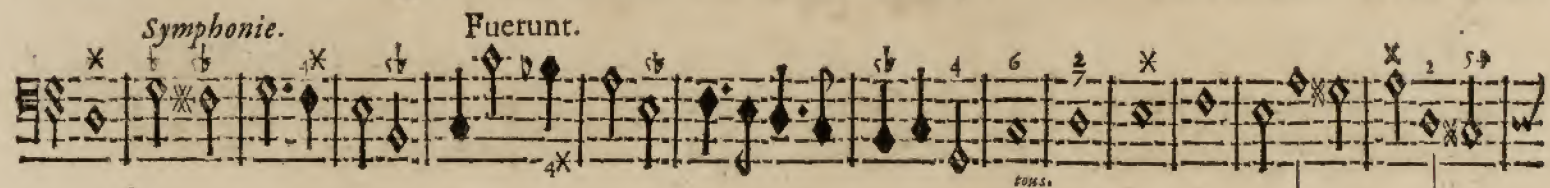
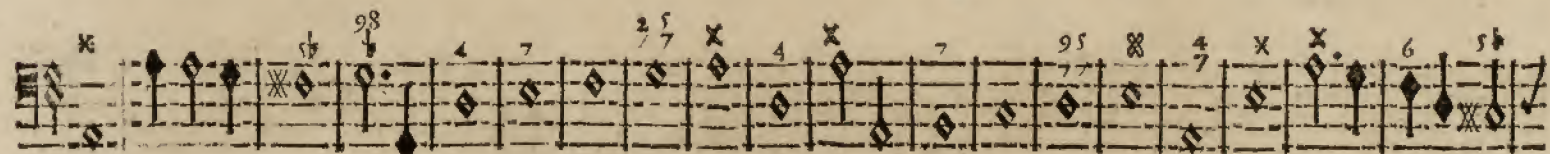
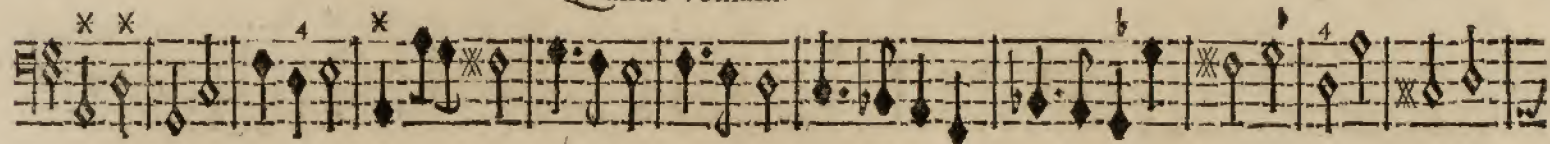
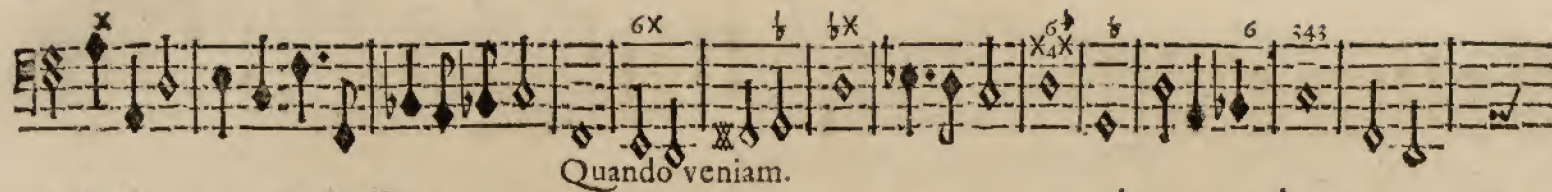


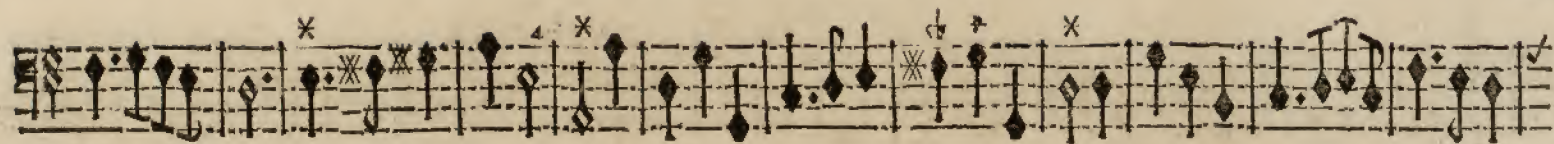
Uemadmodum. *Symphonie.*

Reprise.

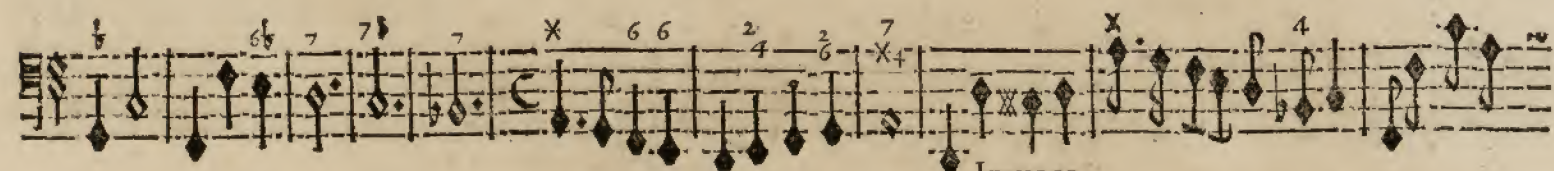
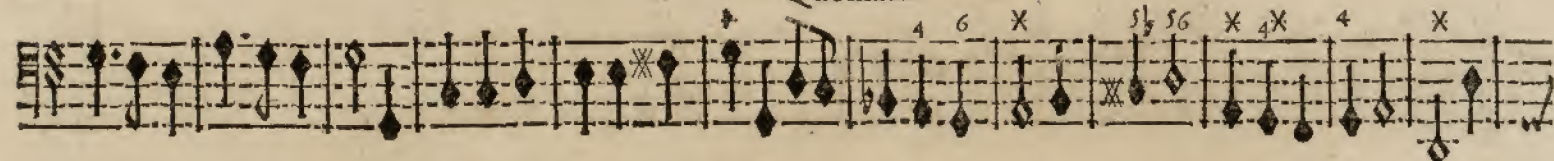
Quemadmodum.

Sitiyit.

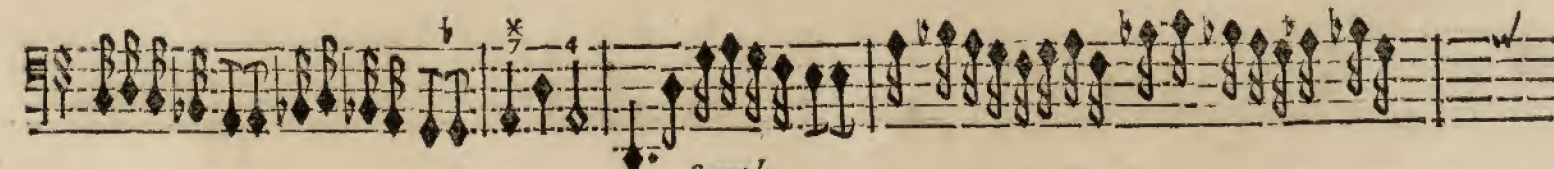
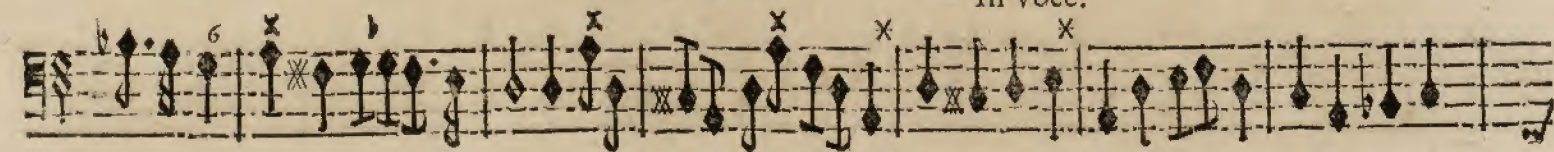




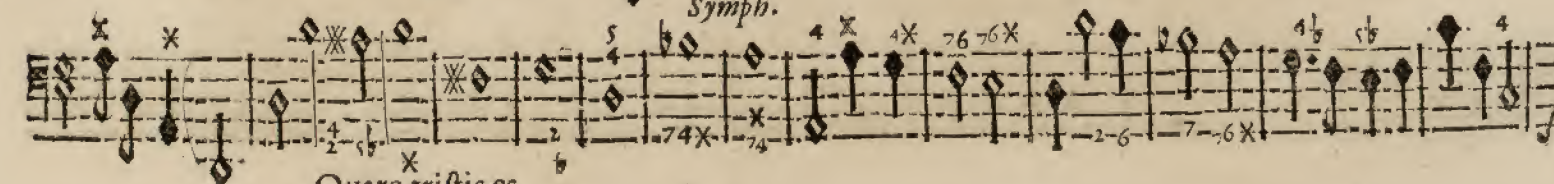
Quoniam.



In voce.



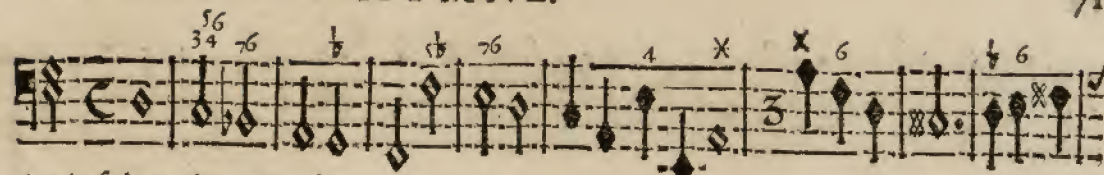
Symph.



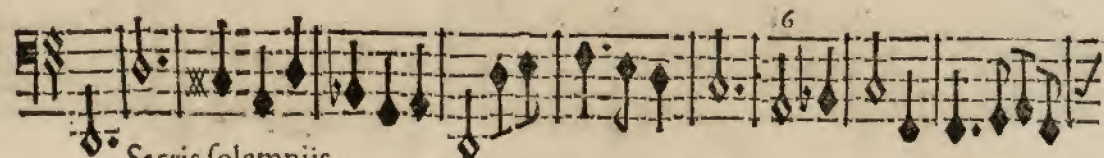
Quare tristis es.

BASSE-CONTINUE.

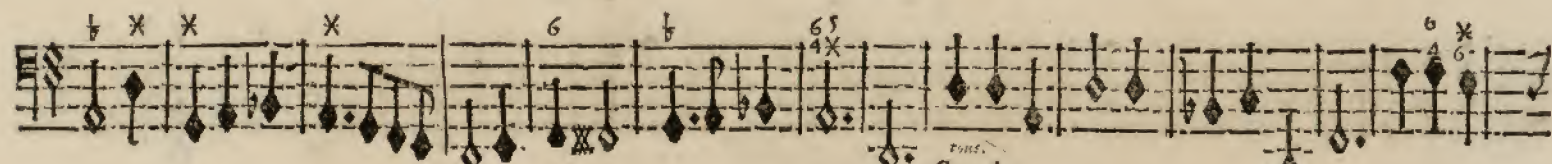
[illegible]



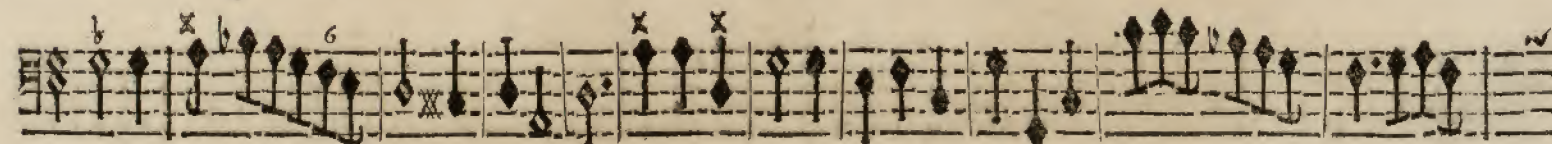
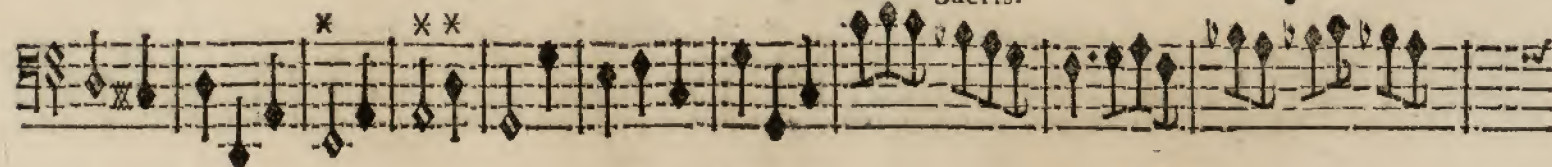
Acris solemnijis. *Symph.*



Sacris solemnijis.



Fine.
Sacris.



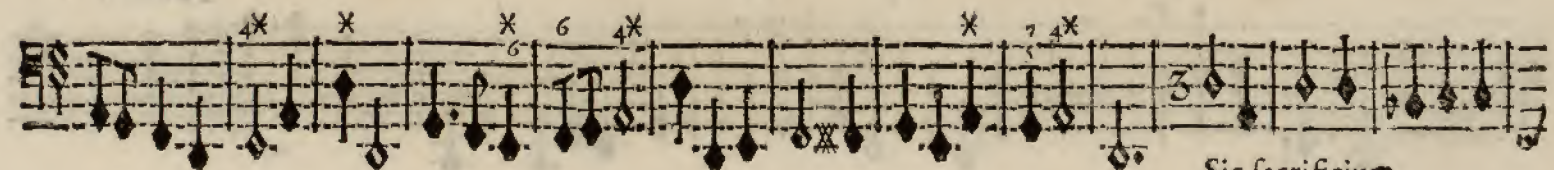
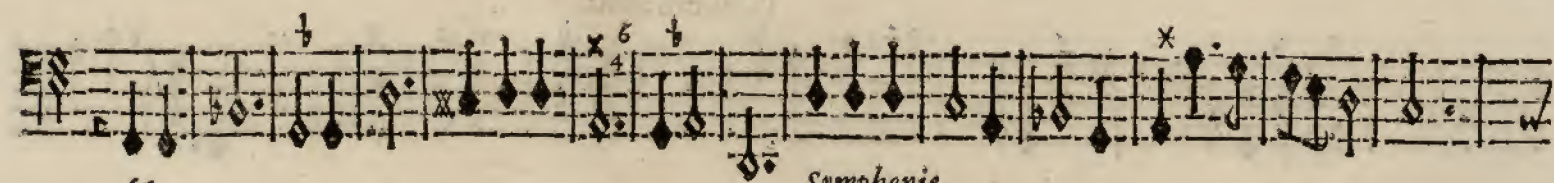
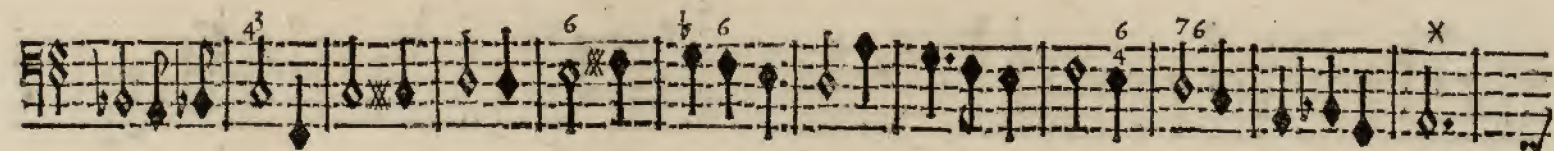
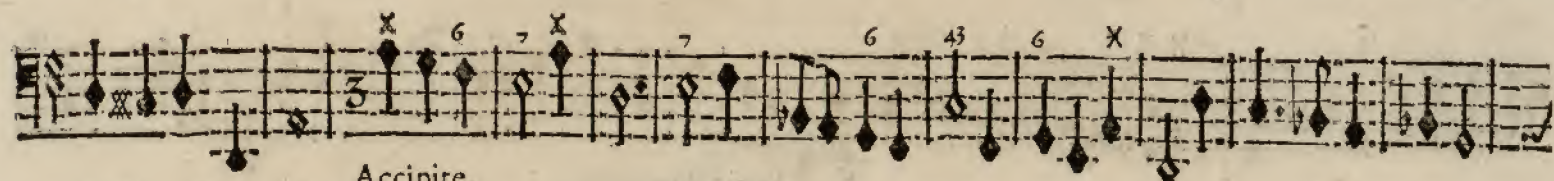
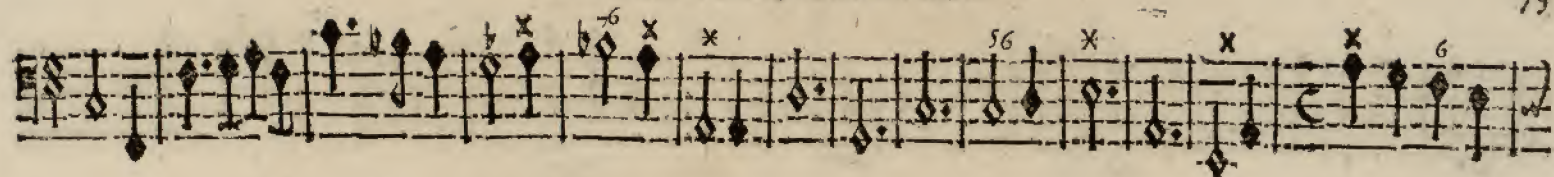
BASSE-CONTINUE.

The page contains seven staves of musical notation for Basse-Continue. The notation includes various ornaments (marked with 'X') and fingerings (marked with numbers 4, 5, 6). The music is written in a style typical of 17th-century French lute tablature, using a single line of music with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The staves are connected by a continuous line of music, with some staves having a double bar line and a repeat sign. The following labels are placed below the staves:

- Symph.* (Symphony) - located below the second staff.
- Noctis.* (Nocturnal) - located below the third staff.
- Post agnum.* (Post agnum) - located below the sixth staff.
- Dedit fragilibus.* (Dedit fragilibus) - located below the seventh staff.

BASSE-CONTINUE.

73



Sic sacrificium.
K

BASSE-CONTINUE.

The page contains seven staves of musical notation for Basse-Continue. The notation is written on a single-line staff with a C-clef. The music consists of a series of chords and single notes, often with multiple ledger lines. Various ornaments, including crosses (X) and asterisks (*), are placed above or below notes. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-7. The piece is divided into sections by the following labels:

- Panis Angelicus.*
- Ores mirabilis.*
- Tetrin.*

The notation includes many accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals) and complex rhythmic patterns. The final staff ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

BASSE-CONTINUE.

75

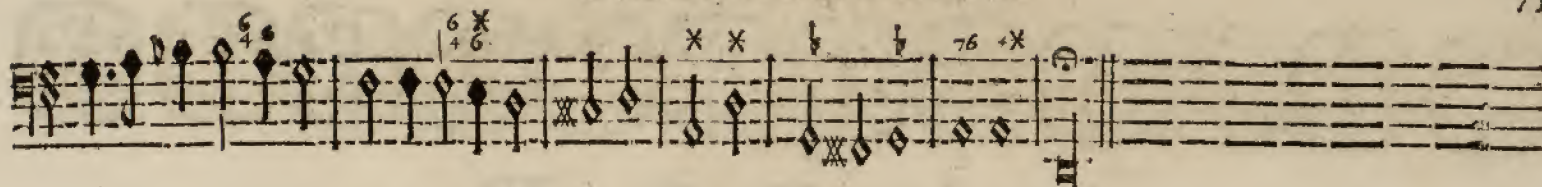




TABLE.

I. MOTET.	B enedic anima mea Domino.	page. 5
II.	Benedictus Dominus Deus Israel.	6
III.	Cantemus Domino gloriose.	10
IV.	Confitebimur tibi Deus.	13
V.	Congratulamini mihi fideles.	19
VI.	Domine in virtute tua letabitur Rex.	22
VII.	Domine quid multiplicati sunt qui tribulant me.	25
VIII.	Super flumina Babylonis, illic sedimus & fleuimus.	28
IX.	Ecce iste venit saliens in montibus.	32
X.	Exaltabo te Deus meus rex.	36
XI.	Exultat animus pra latitia.	40
XII.	Exaudi Deus deprecationem meam.	43
XIII.	Magnificat anima mea Dominum.	47
XIV.	Memorare, o piissima Virgo Maria.	52
XV.	O Aeternae misericors Deus.	55
XVI.	O dulcissima & in aeternum benedicta.	58
XVII.	O mysterium venerabile.	62
XVIII.	Pulsate, pulsate tympana.	64
XIX.	Quemadmodum desiderat servus ad fontes aquarum.	67
XX.	Sacris solemnibus juncta sint gaudia.	71





